HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXVII, No. 30 Copyright 1967 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC. July 29, 1967

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Where Are the Liberal Voices for Law and Order?

By MORRIE RYSKIND

I still hold that "like" is a preposition, not a conjunction; but I concede the vitality of the favorite phrase of today's rebels: "Tell it like it is, man."

Well, let me try telling it like it is—and it ain't very pretty. Secretary McNamara doesn't like our pacification program—and neither do I. The difference is that he refers to Viet Nam, and I to the home scene.

Who are we to demand pacification of the Mekong Delta, when shooting and looting mobs run riot in Newark? Just as they did recently in Hartford, Buffalo, Tampa and Cleveland.

In Washington, D.C., the cops now provide escort service (with police dogs) for Capitol Hill secretaries who work late at night. In New York's highly touted "cultural" Lincoln Center, residents of the area are warned to take taxis after dark rather than risk walking the few blocks to the subway station.

Here in Los Angeles, there was a fire just a few weeks ago in the Watts area—and hoodlums turned out to hurl rocks and Molotov cocktails at the firemen. It probably didn't make the out-of-town papers, since no one was killed.

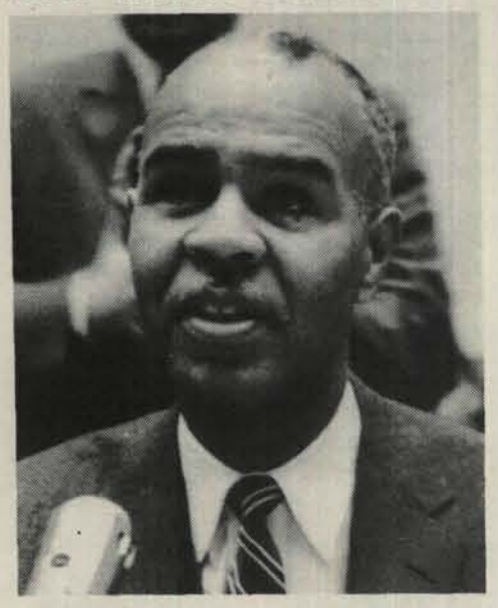
And what do those brilliant politicos who reaped this whirlwind by encouraging "demonstrations" now suggest? Why, a new civil rights bill—though we've had more civil rights legislation in the last dozen years than in the preceeding hundred years. I take it this is on the theory that a hair of the dog that bit you will cure you.

Well, I'm for a civil rights bill, too—one that will protect the law-abiding citizen from being shot at, mugged and robbed.

Now I am fully aware that the vast majority of Negroes deplore this situation as much as the rest of us—perhaps even more. But it is high time they find spokesmen to make that point clear, before every last vestige of hope for amity between the races disappears altogether.

Certainly none of the so-called leaders have denounced this Mau-Mau movement in forthright terms. The NAACP passed a weak resolution condemning violence, but the Newark toll (at this writing) of 23 deaths, 1,500 wounded and over 1,000 jailed called for more than a slap on the wrist.

Even Sen. Brooke of Massachusetts, living proof that a black man can make it, joined the demagogues by telling the NAACP more riots would come unless something was "done." What needs to be done is simply that other Negroes display the ability of Mr. Brooke. Or must the whole Senate be made up of Negroes, regardless of qualification, before the "moderates" are satisfied?



NAACP Director Roy Wilkins has refused to label "Black Power" agitator Stokely Carmichael "dangerous."

On "Meet the Press," Roy Wilkins refused to label Stokely Carmichael as dangerous. In Washington, Carmichael urged Negroes not to go to Viet Nam, but use their guns against the cops. During a Southern tour he said, "We should be out right now bashing heads in." Still, Mr. Wilkins refuses to go so far as to call Stokely "dangerous."

State police and National Guardsmen search homes in Plainfield, N.J., which was hit by Negro rioting after the Newark disorders. They were looking for stolen semi-automatic rifles, but only a few were recovered.

And where are the hordes of ministers who participated in the "civil rights" marches? Or is mob violence only reprehensible when committed by white supremacists and thoroughly justifiable under black supremacists? That is racism with a vengeance.

That position is apparently the stance of this Administration. After the terrible Watts riots, federal money poured into that community to improve the lot of the marauders. But the white merchants whose life savings were wiped out by the looters got not a penny from the government.

Mr. Wilkins argued that Negroes are bitter because Adam Clayton Powell was stripped of power. There was a savagely ironic cartoon by Bill Mauldin the other day showing a cop chasing a fugitive and shouting, "Stop in the name of the law! Unless, of course, you're a member of a minority group."

It was brilliant—but too close to the truth to be funny, McGee. Something had better be done soon—or there'll be a "white blacklash" that will produce a no man's land in every big town in this country. If you don't believe me, take your own poll among the indignant and aroused citizenry.

And that, though it wins me no popularity contest, is how it is.

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NEWSPAPER

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HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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James L. Wick (1897-1964)
Milton I. Wick, Publisher Emeritus

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Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Reprinted bound volumes, 1960 and prior, available directly from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

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Human Events **is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, $12.50 (see coupon below).**

U.S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011

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● Some AFL-CIO bigwigs seem to be in favor of Sen. **Charles Percy** (R.-Ill.) for the GOP presidential nomination in 1968, since, they say, Percy has become friendly toward many union leaders. Percy, state insiders, has most recently been wooing UAW chieftain Walter Reuther, Teamster official Harold Gibbon and President Tony Furlan of the Pittsburgh Building and Construction Trades Council.

● Democratic Gov. **John Burns** of Hawaii is in trouble with the voters because of his indebtedness to Harry Bridges, the left-wing leader of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Burns has come under attack because of his recent appointment of ILWU Secretary-Treasurer Newton K. Miyagi to the Board of Land and Natural Resources. Miyagi, who pleaded the 5th Amendment in 1956 when asked by a Senate subcommittee if he had ever had "any dealings with the Soviet military intelligence," says he's still a supporter of Fidel Castro.

● Even though **Communist Rumania** is stanchly supporting North Viet Nam's aggression against South Viet Nam, the United States has tentatively agreed to support Rumania's foreign minister, Corneliu Manescu, for the presidency of the next regular session of the United Nations General Assembly.

● **Zbigniew Brezezinski**, the Columbia professor now a member of the President's planning staff on foreign policy, recently said that "communism, the principal and until recently the most militant revolutionary ideology of our day, is dead. . . . It is our task to develop a broader approach for Europe . . . to end gradually through reconciliation the Cold War."

● Rep. Joseph Y. Resnick (D.-N.Y.), who has been waging a one-man crusade against the conservative **American Farm Bureau Federation**, doesn't appear to have much admiration for Drew Pearson, one of Resnick's strongest supporters. Commenting on a Pearson column boosting Resnick for a Senate seat in New York, Resnick, in an obvious fit of hyperbole, commented to a colleague: "I don't write Drew Pearson's column. . . . I'm not running for senator. . . . He's misquoted me, too. He misquotes everybody."

● Pennsylvanians in the know say that Kennedy Democrat-turned-Republican **Arlen Specter**, who faces a tough mayoralty race in Philadelphia this November against incumbent Democrat James Tate, is relying more and more on the heavily liberal Americans for Democratic Action for support. Sepcter was a former member of ADA and is still thought to adhere to much of its liberal domestic and foreign policies.

● Former Sen. Barry Goldwater charges Defense Secretary **Robert S. McNamara** "hit a new low" when he recently suggested a payless Fourth of July weekend for American servicemen. McNamara, says Goldwater, wanted to delay payment of more than half-a-billion dollars until after the Fourth for the purpose of decreasing the debt in fiscal 1967 ending June 30. The idea failed to get off the ground, but Goldwater calls it an "attempt to wring political advantage out of the hides of our servicemen."

● Militant civil rights leader **Julius Hobson**, who instigated the case barring de facto school segregation in Washington, has developed a new campaign: getting the poor to file for bankruptcy for the purpose of wiping out all consumer debts. The ADA in Washington is supporting Hobson's plans.

● "Peacenik pediatrician" **Dr. Benjamin Spock**, who says he might become a presidential candidate in 1968, last week declared that the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy would give "energetic support" to nine Senators in the 1968 elections. The favored solons: Democrats Gruening (Alaska), McGovern (S.D.), Fulbright (Ark.), Morse (Ore.), Church (Idaho), Clark (Pa.) and Nelson (Wis.); and Republicans Cooper (Ky.) and Aiken (Vt.). Spock plans to test out his candidacy plans when the National Conference on New Politics, of which he is a board member, meets in Chicago in September (see page 9).

● Officials of three Chicago-area schools have refused to hire **Staughton Lynd**, the radical Yale professor who is the darling of the "New Left." Lynd, currently on leave from Yale, was turned down by Northern Illinois University, the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle and Chicago State College. An official at Chicago State noted Lynd's trips to North Viet Nam and Red China, adding that a teacher "has a responsibility to support, and to stay within, the laws of this country."

● A French Marxist arrested with a guerrilla band in the Bolivian jungle says that **Ernesto "Che" Guevara** is "very much alive," directing Castro-style insurrections throughout Latin America. Regis Debray, who faces trial for guerrilla activity, contradicted reports that Guevara is dead: "His historic mission, in accordance with Fidel Castro, is on a continental scale and this is to say no to the oppression and humiliation which confront the people because of the power of the United States."

● When spokesmen for the three major networks testified in favor of **public TV** last week, few knowledgeable lawmakers were surprised. The "nets," it is said, want public TV (i.e., taxpayer-subsidized, government-controlled TV) to pass so they, themselves, won't be under continual pressure from the Federal Communications Commission and other government agencies to put on non-profit educational programs.

● A number of "Hobson suits" are apparently springing up in major cities throughout the United States as a result of Judge J. Skelly Wright's decision to bar de facto school segregation in Washington, D.C. Militant civil rights leader **Julius Hobson**, who is on the federal payroll and has called for the burning down of stores in the District, is the man who initiated the D.C. case.

● Rep. L. H. Fountain (D.-N.C.) disclosed last week that the government has shelled out $239,000 to send more than 500 federal, state and local education officials on a posh **Hawaiian junket**. The funds, made available by the U.S. Office of Education, helped bankroll a series of teacher seminars in the Aloha State. Participants were advised to bring tennis rackets and swim suits.

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Pentagon Security Breakdown

Ever since the Kennedy-Johnson State Department began firing or easing out such topnotch security experts like Otto Otepka, veteran investigators in the Capitol have become alarmed at the department's security programs. But Foggy Bottom, it turns out, is not the only place where there is cause for concern.

ROUDEBUSH

Last week *Human Events* discovered fresh evidence of still another startling breach in national security standards, this time in the heart of America's military establishment. Within the Defense Department there is the Industrial Security Clearance Review Office, whose major purpose is to check out persons in industry or universities working on defense contracts. But this critical "watchdog" agency has a novel approach to security matters.

Far from being very disturbed by those with leftist backgrounds, it has consciously given a secret clearance to a known member of a Communist-dominated group. Moreover, the evidence suggests that the Defense Department's security-gathering apparatus is either completely ineffectual or a victim of sabotage.

The story of ruptured Pentagon security actually begins some 16 months ago when Rep. Richard L. Roudebush (R.-Ind.) requested the Defense Department to find out why Robert Arthur Niemann, then an engineering graduate student and research assistant at the University of California at Los Angeles, possessed a secret security clearance to work on an Air Force defense contract when, in fact, he belonged to the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs. The DuBois Clubs have been termed "Communist controlled" and "subversive" by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. The U.S. attorney general on March 4, 1966, petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board to order the DuBois Clubs to register as a Communist-front organization.

Fifteen months after Roudebush had queried the department came a supposedly complete reply. A few weeks ago, the Indiana solon received from the office of the assistant secretary of defense a letter dated June 29, 1967, signed by Joseph J. Liebling, director for Security Policy. The Liebling letter read, in part:

"In March 1966 Mr. Niemann's statements regarding his recent joining of the DuBois Club [sic] of America were brought to the attention of the Defense Department. Because he held an active Department of Defense secret clearance, the chief, Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office, initiated a complete background investigation of him. Upon completion of that investigation, his case was referred to this office for determination of his eligibility for clearance. . . .

"The Screening Board of this office, having considered all the available information, now has determined that continuation of Mr. Niemann's secret clearance is *clearly consistent with the national interest*." (Emphasis added.)

The letter did not deny Niemann was a member of the DuBois Clubs, whose house organ, *Insurgent*, says it draws its inspiration from Fidel Castro; indeed, the DuBois Clubs membership is *affirmed*. But the Liebling communication explains that the Screening Board concluded Niemann "does not have a sympathetic interest in the Communist movement" and that his "well-publicized joining of the DuBois Club [sic] constituted nothing more than a protest against the attorney general's action . . . an action which he regarded as unwarranted governmental interference with the activities of a political organization."

In 1966, it is true, Niemann had explained his reasons for joining in an open letter to then Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach. He said he had "always been an active Democrat" and had previously chosen not to "join the DuBois Club [sic] because of my ideological differences with some of its policies."

However, Niemann continued, "since your action is aimed at frightening people out of joining the DBC, I must follow the King of Norway [sic], who, during Nazi occupation of his country, appeared in public wearing a Jewish armband to show his contempt for a similar act of suppression."

Niemann's belief that prosecution of a Communist-controlled group is an act of evil on a par with the slaughter and persecution of the Jews is intriguing—and parallels the thinking of militant anti-American, pro-Communist groups in this country.

But even more fascinating than Niemann's rhetoric are his radical political activities which appear far more extensive than the Liebling letter suggests. Here, in fact, is some information on Niemann not conveyed by the Defense Department to Rep. Roudebush but checked out by *Human Events* with security experts and Niemann himself:

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

- Although there is no evidence that Niemann is a Communist, the red-bearded UCLA graduate student participated in numerous leftist activities, worked with known Communists and helped whip up anti-Viet Nam demonstrations.

- Niemann voted in 1966 for Dorothy Healey, the well-known leader of the Communist party in Southern California. Contacted by telephone in Los Angeles, Niemann was told that at least two persons had heard him say he had voted for Healey (who campaigned for tax assessor of Los Angeles County by distributing buttons with her picture and the words: "Vote Communist.") Asked if this were true, Niemann replied: "It is a fact that I voted for Dorothy Healey for tax assessor."

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Robert Niemann, left, and Jerry Palmer protest alleged "police brutality" at an anti-LBJ demonstration in Los Angeles. For awhile, Secret Service agents were fearful for the President's safety.

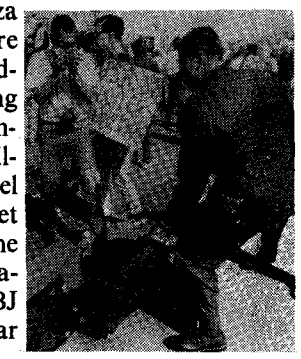
- Niemann was campus leader of "Friends of SNCC" on the University of California at Los Angeles campus, even though Negro friends of Niemann warned him to shy away from this militant organization. SNCC's recently resigned leader, Stokely Carmichael, openly aligned the organization with the pro-Peking Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) and Communist elements in Puerto Rico.

- For the past several years Niemann has been on the staff of *The Movement Press*, a publication that has long been a part of the SNCC operation. The *Press*' main targets are the CIA, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the police and the war in Viet Nam. Its main hero is Stokely Carmichael. (In December 1966 the *Press* notified its readers that it was separating from the national organization so "National SNCC won't get sued for anything we say. We are still very much a part of SNCC.")

- The *Press*' office manager is the daughter-in-law of San Francisco's prominent Communist Archie Brown; its cartoonist is Frank Cieciorka, who also draws for the DuBois Clubs' official magazine, *Insurgent*; and its staff includes: William Mandel, who took the Fifth before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1960 when asked whether he was a member of the Communist party; and Michael Folsom, who has been an editorial assistant to *Insurgent*.

But Niemann's affinity for such radical organizations and colleagues does not end there. Niemann admitted to *Human Events* he has worked with the Peace Action Council, whose chairman, Irving Sarnoff, has been labeled as a Communist by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (Sarnoff's reply: "I would not add to the committee's stature by denying or accepting anything it says.")

It was the Peace Action Council, in fact, which sponsored the wild anti-Viet Nam war rally on June 23 outside the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles where President Johnson was attending a Democratic fund-raising dinner. Some 10,000 demonstrators who gathered illegally in front of the hotel became so militant that Secret Service agents were on the verge of executing an evacuation plan which called for LBJ to be rushed through a rear door to a waiting helicopter.



A typical "Demonstration"

After the demonstrators refused to move from the front of the hotel, police dispersed them, arresting 45 in the process. Reporters on the spot say the demonstrators turned into a mob, cursing, stoning and spitting upon police. Reports from undercover agents later revealed that a number of the "peace" demonstration leaders had instructed persons to trigger a clash with the police.

Niemann not only admits he took a vigorous part in the demonstrations, but later founded the "June 23rd Movement" to spring those arrested. He was quoted by Dial Torgerson of the Los Angeles *Times*:

"We will demonstrate at the arraignments of those arrested by the police. . . . We will affirm three principles: (*1*) the right of people to demonstrate in any way we see fit against the immoral war in Viet Nam; (*2*) the right of demonstrators to defend themselves against unwarranted attacks by police; and (*3*) the right of demonstrators to protect others against unwarranted attacks by police." Torgerson said Niemann declared that "defend" and "protect" meant such things as "grabbing a policeman's stick if the officer attempted to club a demonstrator."

Just six days after the anti-war rally, Joseph J. Liebling, the Defense Department's director for Security Policy, sent Roudebush the letter claiming a security Screening Board, "having considered all the available information, now has determined that continuation of Mr. Niemann's secret clearance is clearly consistent with the national interest."

Security experts are stunned at the actions of the Defense Department in the Niemann case, and the whole controversy has provoked a number of as yet unanswered questions.

Liebling insists there was "a complete background investigation" of Niemann. If so, did the investigation uncover the extensive history of his radical activities? If not, then, the Defense Department obviously needs some new investigators.

But if the background investigation did reveal his affinity for radical causes, why, then, is Niemann's secret clearance "clearly consistent with the national interest"? And if Niemann can obtain a secret clearance with such a preponderance of left-wing activities, how many other Niemanns are now working under Defense Department contracts?

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Digest Buries Mike's Ditch

The House Appropriations Committee last week reversed itself and killed the Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal, the $1-billion boondoggle that has for decades been the pet project of Rep. Mike Kirwan (D.-Ohio). (See *Human Events*, Oct. 1, 1966, front page.)

KIRWAN

The committee move was a humiliating defeat for Kirwan, chairman of its public works subcommittee and one of the most powerful men on Capitol Hill. Only last year, at Kirwan's insistance, the committee had given Mike's Ditch a green light, appropriating initial funds for its planning. Additional funds were provided in the President's 1968 budget.

But the committee struck those funds last week and killed the project once and for all. Refusal of Pennsylvania Gov. Raymond Shafer to back the canal was given as the reason for terminating the project.

But congressional insiders report there was more to the committee action than that. They note that Shafer was equally opposed to the project last year, when the committee first appropriated funds for its planning. They note, too, that virtually every member for the Pennsylvania congressional delegation had fought the project without success.

What finally killed the project was the power of the press. The nation's largest publication, the *Reader's Digest*, threw its powerful searchlight on Mike's Ditch in June.

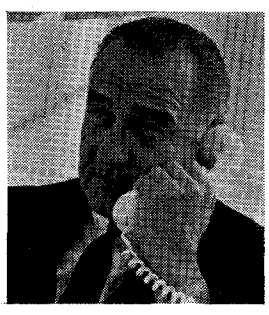
In a thoroughly documented expose, based on months of research, Digest **author William Schulz hit the proposed canal as "one of history's most brazen assaults on the U.S. Treasury." It exposed the phony statistics used by the Army Corps of Engineers to justify the canal and the back-scratching, log-rolling politicking that culminated in its approval.**

Letters poured into congressional offices from every state in the Union as angry constituents demanded an end to Mike's Ditch. Kirwan reacted predictably, trotting out more than a dozen congressional allies to attack the *Reader's Digest* in hysterical terms and to reaffirm their faith in his canal.

But it was too late. Meeting behind closed doors, the Appropriations Committee knocked out the funds for Mike's Ditch and dealt the 80-year-old congressman his greatest setback in 30 years in Congress.

LBJ's Spoils System

Even cynical Washingtonians were appalled last week as they learned the outrageous lengths to which LBJ would stoop to get a cushy job for the husband of one of his favorite female friends. Quietly sneaked through the Senate, it was discovered, was the appointment of Simon F. McHugh Jr. to a $26,000-a-year post on the Subversive Activities Control Board.



JOHNSON

The five-member SACB is the government agency that determines, on application of the Justice Department, whether a suspected organization should be formally cited as subversive.

But McHugh's talents for the post are something less than sensational. Holding no law degree (but intending to study for one by night), McHugh, only 29, has a bachelor's degree in business administration at Georgetown University followed by short stints in four jobs.

Noted the *Wall Street Journal*'s Jerry Landauer: "His career seemed to be moving sideways for the most part until he wooed Victoria McCammon, a tall, attractive White House secretary who, though now employed elsewhere in the government, remains a particular presidential favorite. Marriage to Miss McCammon in August 1966 perceptibly perked up Mr. McHugh's prospects."

After his marriage, McHugh, whose real estate investments had been souring, began work at the Small Business Administration last March 8, and quickly won a raise to $17,500. Then he landed the SACB job, though he insists "I really don't know who recommended me. It was as much a surprise to me as it was it was to everybody else."

McHugh's social life has also picked up noticeably and he is now seen frequently in the company of President and Mrs. Johnson. The Democratic-controlled Senate also nicely obliged LBJ in his selection.

Johnson sent McHugh's nomination to the Senate June 27. On July 18 the Senate Judiciary Committee placed a notice in the *Congressional Record* inviting anyone interested to submit any "representations or objections" to the appointment by June 20. On the same day the notice appeared, however, Chairman James Eastland of the Judiciary Committee moved McHugh's confirmation on the Senate floor and it sailed through without debate. Confided one Senate aide: "I've rarely seen so much whoosh behind an appointment."

• Sen. Gordon Allott (R.-Colo.) termed McHugh's quickie confirmation an "outrage" and disgrace. "As a taxpayer," he added, "I must say it burns me up." Even the eagle-eyed Sen. John J. Williams (R.-Del.) was caught unaware. Not until after the McHugh appointment had cleared the Senate did Williams learn what had happened. The Delaware solon quickly moved to have the Senate reconsider the appointment, but it was too late. The Democratic leadership refused to entertain his suggestion.

LBJ Packs Rail Panel

The five-man "mediation" board LBJ has set up to solve the wage dispute that temporarily shut down 95 per cent of the nation's railroads contains representatives of capitalism (Frank Kappel, former president of AT&T) and rock-ribbed Republicanism (ex-Sen. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts). But labor experts, including columnist Victor Riesel, point out that the board is "almost solidly pro-labor" in outlook.

Both Kappel and Saltonstall are considered somewhat sympathetic to the unions, but even if this is not the case, union labor definitely has its friends in court with the three other panel members: AFL-CIO President George Meany, professional labor mediator Theodore Kheel and Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.).

Morse, who is chairman of the board, is known to be a stanch friend of union labor—despite some tiffs he has had with the International Association of Machinists, whose members are involved in the present railway controversy. Powerful pressures, too, will be on the Oregon lawmaker to succumb to union demands.

Up for re-election next year and slipping badly in the popularity polls, Morse needs the powerful support of the Teamsters, the left-wing Longshoremen, the Steelworkers, and the Construction Trades, as well as the Machinists, if he hopes to stage a successful campaign. (LBJ, it is reported, deliberately selected Morse to help him with his 1968 campaign; Morse, in return for such LBJ favors, has virtually stopped gunning for the President on Viet Nam.)

With all the unions in Oregon watching, objective onlookers will be very much surprised if Morse doesn't conciliate his labor supporters in the current railway controversy.

DSG Probe Favored

The hyper-thyroid activities of the Democratic Study Group, whose influence was extensively surveyed in the Nov. 5, 1966, issue of *Human Events*, have now become a chief object of curiosity by other newspapers as well.

The Chicago *Tribune*'s William Kling last week focused more light on this strategic organization of 150 or so House Democrats that has high-powered much of the "Great Society" legislation through Congress.

Re-emphasizing some points previously made, Kling noted that the taxpayers are footing the bill for the headquarters of this "partisan research agency which maintains election-year political action units to give financial support to liberal Democratic candidates." Although DSG's three-room suite on the fifth floor of the Old House Office Building is larger than many of the House members, the group, said Kling, is cramped for space.

Aside from funding candidates and steering legislation through Congress, the DSG's job is to push the Democratic program. But Kling suggested that information did not come too easily from DSG's director, John Morgan, who is "apparently suspicious about someone who would inquire about DSG."

"Some members of Congress," added Kling, "think the activities of such groups as the DSG worthy of investigation by a committee now drafting a code of ethics for the House. . . ."

Morgan, Kling continued, defended DSG's work, calling it "a counterpart of the Republican conference"—but the conference has no political action arm.

As a reporter was leaving DSG's offices, Kling observed, he noticed a volunteer worker addressing envelopes franked for free postage in the United States mails by James G. O'Hara (D.-Mich.), chairman of DSG. On a nearby table was a stack of addressed envelopes franked by Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D.-N.J.).

Questioned about whether DSG used the frank for its mailings, Morgan said: "If it's going into the mails, we put a stamp on it, but this is house [inside] mail."

"He laid his hand on the envelope pile," said Kling. "The top one was rubber-stamped 'first class mail.'"

Riot Bill Passes

In the wake of the rampaging riots in Newark, N.J., the House last week easily passed a bill sponsored by Rep. William C. Cramer (R.-Fla.) which would make it a federal crime to cross state lines for the purpose of inciting violence. The measure swept through the House 347 to 70; it should also pass the Senate, though a number of liberals will try to add civil rights amendments to the bill and, possibly, attempt to tack on a gun control law.

Insiders are predicting, however, that even if the bill becomes law, the Justice Department will not attempt to enforce it very vigorously, for Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark is known to be seriously opposed to its enactment.

In voting for Cramer's bill, 167 Democrats joined 180 Republicans while 66 ultra-liberal Democrats and four "Wednesday Club" Republicans voted against. Leading the fight against the bill were House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler, New Jersey's Frank Thompson Jr. and Rep. John Conyers (D.-Mich.), who has been a member of the National Lawyers Guild, a cited Communist front. The four GOP liberals who sided with the opposition to the anti-riot bill were Daniel Button (N.Y.), Silvio Conte (Mass.), Bradford Morse (Mass.) and Ogden Reid (N.Y.). Following are the 66 Democrats:

Annunzio (Ill.), Ashley (Ohio), Barrett (Pa.), Bingham (N.Y.), Blatnik (Minn.), Boland (Mass.), Bolling (Mo.), Brown (Calif.), Burke (Mass.), Byrne (Pa.), Celler (N.Y.), Cohelan (Calif.), Conyers (Mich.), Culver (Iowa), Daddario (Conn.), Diggs (Mich.), Donohue (Mass.), Dow (N.Y.), Eckhardt (Tex.), Edwards (Calif.), Farbstein (N.Y.), Feighan (Ohio), Ford, William (Mich.), Fraser (Minn.), Friedel (Md.), Gallagher (N.J.), Gilbert (N.Y.), Gonzalez (Tex.), Green (Pa.), Hanna (Calif.), Hawkins (Calif.), Helstoski (N.J.), Hicks (Wash.), Holifield (Calif.), Holland (Pa.), Irwin (Conn.), Karsten (Mo.), Kastenmeier (Wis.), Leggett (Calif.), Matsunaga (Hawaii), Mink (Hawaii), Moorhead (Pa.), Moss (Calif.), Nedzi (Mich.), Nix (Pa.), O'Hara (Ill.), O'Hara (Mich.), O'Neill (Mass.), Patten (N.J.), Philbin (Mass.), Rees (Calif.), Resnick (N.Y.), Reuss (Wis.), Ronan (Ill.), Rooney (N.Y.), Rosenthal (N.Y.), Roybal (Calif.), Ryan (N.Y.), St. Onge (Conn.), Tenzer (N.Y.), Thompson (N.J.), Tunney (Calif.), Udall (Ariz.), Vanik (Ohio), Wilson, Charles (Calif.) and Yates (Ill.).

Capsules

✔ Supreme Court nominee Thurgood Marshall told Sen. James Eastland last week he was unaware that Herbert Aptheker was a Communist when Marshall favorably cited Aptheker's work in a 1964 opinion . . . . *A number of New Jerseyites are saying the Newark rioting was fanned by anti-poverty workers.* . . . The State Department has confirmed that Mrs. Cheddi Jagan, an avowed Communist, has been advised of the reinstatement of her U.S. citizenship. . . . *Politicos say Republican Milton Marks will probably defeat leftist Democrat John (anti-Viet Nam, anti-HCUA) Burton in the run-off election for the state Senate in California on August 15. A GOP victory would give the Republicans the preponderance of power in that body.*

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Why Did LBJ Send U.S. Troops to Congo?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

As this is written the uprising in the Congo appears to have subsided. In the lull, it is imperative that Congress and the people demand some straight answers to questions about the three U.S. transports and 150 American servicemen who were sent to Kinshasa 10 days ago. Presumably they are still so assigned.

What in God's name, or in Lyndon Johnson's—they seem to get confused from time to time—are they doing there? How on earth can this impulsive intervention be condoned?

The story first broke on July 5 in an Associated Press dispatch from Kinshasa: "Two unidentified planes landed a group of foreign commandos today and occupied the airport at Kisangani in the northeast Congo, President Joseph D. Mobutu said today." The story went on to quote the government radio as saying paratroopers had been dropped at Bukavu. Locally, our headline read: "Invaders Seize Congo Airport."

This was the story as the world first understood it. But President Mobutu, in the short word, lied. He was still working on the lie on July 6, when he denounced "invaders sent from Western countries." On the 7th he was able to report "a great victory" on the part of his loyal troops. Indeed, they had "destroyed the two invasion planes." It was a marvelous convenience.

It was not until the 8th that the truth began to emerge. There had been no commandos, no invaders, no planes.

Congolese soldiers protect refugees leaving Kisangani for safety. Despite the obvious internal nature of the strife, the United States intervened anyway.

What happened, apparently, was that a group of about 800 Katangese gendarmes, aroused by Mobutu's contrived kidnapping of their old leader Moise Tshombe, feared that the Mobutu government would obtain Tshombe's return from Algeria in order to kill him. They rebelled. Then they forced, or persuaded, about 250 of Mobutu's own white mercenaries to join the revolt.

In brief, this was an internal matter if there ever was one. There never was any significant threat to American nationals. There was not a breath of Communist involvement. No issues were drawn of morality or principle.

But on Sunday, the 9th, President Johnson personally ordered the transports and servicemen sent to Mobutu's support. The first explanation, given privately to questioning senators that afternoon, was that their mission was to save American lives. This was baloney.

The second explanation, filtering out of a closed committee hearing on the 10th, was that Mr. Johnson was making a political gesture to demonstrate that there was no white conspiracy against the Mobutu government. The third explanation, a day or so later, was that the President thought it necessary "to preserve the integrity of the Congo."

This won't do. The United States has no obligation whatever to support the Mobutu regime or to preserve the territorial integrity of the Congo. By every indication, Mobutu has imposed upon the Congo the most tyrannical administration that synthetic nation has known in the seven troubled years of its existence.

But the character of the Mobutu regime is irrelevant to the question of American intervention. The United States holds no divine commission as policeman to the world. Our responsibility ends with honoring treaties and with preserving our own security. To send logistical support to the Congolese government, under the fraudulent circumstances of the recent rebellion, is to set a precedent that cannot be defended in morality or in law.

The first rule of nations that carry the big stick is to walk softly. Here the President came rushing in with stomping boots. Temporarily, he may have made a friend of Joseph Mobutu. With friends like that, who needs enemies?

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Red Youth Threat

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned recently that the Communist Party, U.S.A., represents an insidious threat to national security. In a report to his doubting Thomas superior, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, Hoover disclosed that Communist party officials have launched an all-out campaign to subvert the nation's youth.

Only last month CP leaders brought promising young comrades to a top secret New York training camp, Hoover said. It was the second such session in the past year. Last fall the party held a two-week school at Camp Webatuck, Wingdale, N.Y., to instruct some 200 young Reds in the doctrines of class warfare.

Other highlights of the Hoover report:

• A top West Coast Red, Roscoe Proctor, called for comrades to put more "flesh and bone" in the "Black Power" slogan. Proctor demanded the Communist party offer programs and guidelines around which Negro militants could be mobilized.

• "The party has left no stone unturned in condemning the government's position in Viet Nam." Hoover disclosed a confidential CP directive that called for a national campaign to abolish the draft.

• Soviet espionage represents a continuing threat to national security. During the past year the FBI frustrated two Soviet espionage schemes with the arrest of U.S. citizens who had been spying for the Reds. Both men had been cleared for access to top secret government documents. The Soviet "diplomats" active in the spy plots were forced out of the country.

Gov. Reagan Mentioned On Several GOP Tickets

By WALTER TROHAN

Deep in his heart every Republican governor likes to think of himself as presidential timber and Ronald Reagan, the personable and active governor of California, is no exception.

While he is not actively seeking the nomination, Reagan is frank enough to say that he would not drive it from his door should it come knocking in 1968. He's not nearly as interested in pursuing the nomination as other hopefuls are in seeking to interest him in second place with them because of his built-in voter appeal.

Yet, Reagan isn't interested in second place, being aware that the vice presidency is a great place to get lost, especially if a man doesn't share the political philosophy of the President. There has been talk of a Rockefeller-Reagan ticket, as a blending of moderate and conservative, but Reagan's followers regard such an exercise in political cynicism as bottom-heavy.

There also has been talk of a Nixon-Reagan ticket, which would prove that one of them, at least, could defeat Edmund G. (Pat) Brown. Also, there has been talk of a Romney-Reagan ticket, but not very loud, although Romney might be willing to take all 24 of his fellow GOP governors in second place, if that would get him the convention votes he needs.

Virtually all Republican governors are playing it cozy this year, waiting for the leaders to knock each other out. Between now and the Republican convention next summer, the GOP governors can be expected to be mending their political fences and erecting lightning rods.

At the moment Reagan is not only the most likely of the gubernatorial dark horses, but he is the most sought after property in the GOP stable. He projected himself into political contention by one great speech which was played and replayed during the 1964 campaign.

The campaign ended in defeat for the ticket, but the speech opened the doors of the California statehouse to Reagan. His mail probably is the heaviest of any governor and certainly the heaviest of any GOP contender.

It would be wrong to say Reagan is not pleased by the volume and warmth of the appeals asking him to make the race, but it would be wrong to say that his head has been turned by his mail any more than it was turned by the applause he received as an actor.

For an actor, Reagan has a remarkably level head. He doesn't regard his heavy mail as the voice of the people or even of the party. He knows that he must prove himself as a governor before he can be accepted as a statesman.

As a party man he is interested in the success of his party, and he will work for the ticket fashioned by the convention in which he will play a considerable and possibly a major role. But even more he is interested in promoting freedom and dignity of the individual, by limiting the growth of federal power.

He is seeking to demonstrate fiscal responsibility as governor and hopeful that the people will demand it of their national government. On the international scene he hopes for peace but he loves honor more.

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An Unauthorized* Interview with Walter Lippmann

*Out of the mouths of pundits, as well as babes, come the most astonishing remarks. Those attributed to Mr. Lippmann in this "interview" are—believe it or not—his very own. All of them have been extracted from the book, **U.S. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic**, written by Lippmann and published by Little, Brown and Co. in 1943. The questions in the "interview" have been supplied by Ken Thompson, associate editor of the Richmond **Times-Dispatch** and an occasional contributor to **Human Events**.

Q. Mr. Lippmann, you have been commenting on world events for nearly a half century. You have often been a rather severe critic of American foreign policy. Could you sum up, briefly, what is wrong with the way our officials conduct that policy?

A. They have forgotten the compelling and, once seen, self-evident common principle of all foreign policy—the principle that alone can force decisions, can settle controversy, and can induce agreement. This is the principle that in foreign relations, as in all other relations, a policy has been formed only when commitments and power have been brought into balance.

Q. Could you elaborate on that?

A. No one would seriously suppose that he had a fiscal policy if he did not consider together expenditure and revenue, outgo and income, liabilities and assets. But in foreign relations we have habitually in our minds divorced the discussion of our war aims, our peace aims, our ideals, our interests, our commitments, from the discussion of our armaments, our strategic position, our potential allies and our probable enemies.

Q. In other words, once we've made a commitment, as we have in Viet Nam, we should be prepared to see it through? And if we're not prepared to back them up, we shouldn't make such commitments?

A. An agreement has eventually to be reached when men admit that they must pay for what they want and that they must want only what they are willing to pay for.

Q. There seems to be a sharp division in America over our commitment in Viet Nam as illustrated by the war of words being waged by the so-called "hawks" and "doves."

A. The spectacle of this great nation which does not know its own mind is as humiliating as it is dangerous.

Q. On what basis could unity be restored? Is there a single goal in foreign policy which all Americans can or should support?

A. We must consider first and last the American national interest. If we do not . . . we shall build castles in the air. . . . We shall succeed insofar as we become fully enlightened American nationalists.

Q. But what is our national interest, and why should we put it ahead of all other considerations?

A. There must be no doubt in our minds why as Americans we must insist upon beginning with the security of the vital interests of the United States. It is that for half a century the United States has so neglected its vital interests that it was incapable of defending them adequately, or of carrying through any measures whatever to maintain the peace of the world. For 50 years no nation has been more liberal in its words than has been the United States; none neglected its own interests so dangerously, or contributed less to realizing the ideals it so assiduously preached.

Q. Wouldn't other nations be upset and become hostile if we suddenly started to put America first?

A. I make no apology for seeking to define the American foreign policy on which the American people could again become united because it conforms rigorously to American interests. I see no way of our being able to contribute anything to anybody else until we have become fully conscious again of our own interests and feel prepared to *maintain them.*

Q. But what about "world opinion"?

A. I do not doubt that our allies and our friendly neighbors will, as they consider the matter, greatly prefer an American foreign policy founded on an enlightened conception of our own national interest to the ambiguous platitudes with which we have regaled them for the past 50 years.

Q. In what way can we best defend our national interests?

A. The elementary means by which all foreign policy must be conducted are the armed forces of the nation, the arrangement of its strategic position, and the choice of its alliances. In the American ideology of our times these things have come to be regarded as militaristic, imperialistic, reactionary and archaic; the proper concern of right-minded men was held to be peace, disarmament and a choice between non-intervention and collective security. We not only ignored the development of the means to achieve our ends: we chose as the ends of our efforts a set of ideals which were incompatible with all the means of achieving any ideals. The ideal of peace diverted our attention from the idea of national security. The ideal of disarmament caused us to be inadequately armed.

Q. But wasn't this nation founded on the goal of peace? Didn't the Founding Fathers warn us against entangling alliances and involvement in foreign wars?

A. The habits of mind of Americans of our generation are quite alien to those of the Founders of the Republic . . . . They did not regard peace as more important than national security.

Q. What's wrong with making peace our number one goal?

A. The untoward result of the pacifist ideal is to cause the nation to neglect its defenses and to ignore its enemies. For national policy, we must never forget, controls at most only national action: thus the pacifist nation can disarm itself but it does not disarm its enemies.

Q. But isn't disarmament at least a step in the direction of peace?

A. We may call this the vicious circle of pacifism. In the name of peace the nation is made weak and unwilling to defend its vital interests. Confronted with the menace of superior force, it then surrenders its vital interests. The pacifist statesmen justify their surrender on the ground, first, that peace is always preferable to war, and second, that because the nation wants peace so much, it is not prepared to wage war. Finally, with its back to the wall, the pacifist nation has to fight nevertheless.

Q. Has this ever happened before?

A. The course of events from the seizure of Manchuria in 1931 to the invasion of Poland in 1939 has proved

Walter Lippmann has moved from Washington to New York and Paris; because of his advancing age (77) he will now write only about once a month. He was for 30 years a columnist in the Nation's Capital.

how the pacifist ideal in Great Britain, France and the United States permitted and even encouraged the ambitions of the aggressive states. . . . The preachment and the practice of pacifists in Britain and America were a cause of the World War. . . . They led to the policy of so-called appeasement, which is merely a general name for the sense of impotence which caused the Allies to surrender strategic assets, like Czechoslovakia, and Indochina, that the enemy needed in order to mount his great offensive.

Q. You mentioned Indochina, of which Viet Nam, of course, is a part. Is that really a strategic area which ought to concern us?

A. The surrender of French Indochina to Japan completed the envelopment of the Philippines, and provided the base from which Japan conquered Burma and closed the Burma Road and thus cut off China from her allies.

Q. In other words, they went down like falling dominoes. But what about China herself?

A. Manifestly, the peace of the Pacific has turned and will turn upon China . . . and the future of China will for good or evil determine the future of the whole great basin of the Pacific . . . . American naval power in the Pacific must, in order to be fully effective, hold securely a chain of bases extending from the continental United States through Hawaii, Wake, Guam and . . . the Philippines. It is, however, a line which cannot be held securely unless there is an anchor at the other end of this barrier chain of bases. This anchor can be provided only by China.

Q. Many of America's critics today maintain that Viet Nam, China and other lands so far from our own shores are outside of our defensive region.

A. The true defensive region of the security of the United States is the land mass of North and South America. This is the region which has to be defended against invasion, intrustion and absorption by conspiracy within; and if lost, it would have to be liberated.

Q. That would include Cuba, I assume. And I also assume by what you say that you are a staunch believer in the Monroe Doctrine. Can you evaluate or describe the Monroe Doctrine in just a few words?

A. The last great act in foreign relations which was determined by the Founding Fathers.

Q. Beyond the limits of the United States and the Western Hemisphere, how far would you say our defense perimeter should extend to protect our vital interests?

A. The immense coastline of the two Americas cannot be defended by standing guard on the beaches and by manning the coastal defenses, or even by a navy based upon the Americas and, therefore, compelled to let the enemy decide where and when he would strike . . . . It follows that the American regions cannot be defended by waiting to repel an attack initiated by a formidable enemy. Therefore, the strategic defenses of the United States are not at the three-mile limit in American waters, but extend across both oceans and to all the transoceanic lands from which an attack by sea or by air can be launched.

Q. Isn't there any other way to protect our vital interests or have peace without such far-flung military outposts and commitments?

A. If the American people laid down their arms forever and agreed to obey without resisting any demand of their present enemies, the United States would have peace with its enemies. . . . If the logic of peace as the supreme national ideal leads to absurdity, then it must be a grave error to think and to say that peace is the supreme end. . . . The vice of the pacifist ideal is that it conceals the true end of foreign policy. The true end is to provide for the security of the nation in peace *and* in war.

Q. I must say, Mr. Lippmann, that you have not always been noted for such frankly "hawkish"—almost warmongering—views. Before we conclude this interview, would you like to make any confessions or explanations for this rather startling about-face?

A. In my youth we all assumed that money spent on battleships would better be spent on schoolhouses, and that was an affair that "militarists" talked about and not something that seriously minded progressive democrats paid any attention to. [After World War I] I was too weak-minded to take a stand against the exorbitant folly of the Washington Disarmament Conference. In fact, I followed the fashion, and in editorials for the old New York *World* celebrated the disaster as a triumph and denounced the admirals who dared to protest. Of that episode in my life I am ashamed, all the more so because I had no excuse for not knowing better.

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New Strategy Revealed

Bobby-for-President Forces Want 'Open' 1968 Convention

From the Allen-Scott Report

Those "wildcat" supporters of Sen. Robert Kennedy are revising their political strategy in the face of his continuing public stand not to seek the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

In a move to broaden their political base while keeping the 1968 door ajar for their candidate, these well-financed Kennedy backers have launched a party-wide campaign for an "open" Democratic presidential convention.

The "unauthorized" Citizens for Kennedy-Fulbright group, organized to boost the New York senator, is urging Democratic party leaders, including prospective '68 convention delegates, to sign a letter calling on President Johnson to endorse a wide-open contest.

In letters, telephone calls and personal contacts, Dr. Martin Shepard, co-chairman of the Kennedy-Fulbright group, is making clear that "signing the letter in no way endorses Kennedy or our organization."

"The letter to President Johnson asks simply for an open convention," Shepard wrote party leaders, "so that a new candidate can emerge who might reunify the party and lead us to victory in 1968."

This switch in political strategy by the Kennedy partisans came as a result of Shepard's sampling of delegates to the past two Democratic conventions.

These results were both encouraging and discouraging for Kennedy.

While the survey uncovered considerable opposition to President Johnson among the 300 delegates that replied, there was no strong support for Kennedy, since few delegates thought he would seek the nomination.

Many of the delegates suggested they would like to go to the convention unpledged, but this would be done only if the convention was "open." A number of delegates proposed other candidates, listing Kennedy as second choice.

Faced with these results, Shepard and his lieutenants decided on the drive for an "open" convention as the method of unifying and expanding the opposition to President Johnson.

In one private meeting, Shepard stressed this would be the best way to promote and test the depth of the anti-Johnson feeling within the party without abandoning their backing of Kennedy.

If the anti-Johnson forces could be encouraged, he pointed out, a draft-Kennedy drive then could be pushed at the convention by uniting pledged Kennedy delegates, those unpledged, and those supporting other candidates.

To organize a bloc of pledged Kennedy delegates, Shepard reported:

"There are now 60 active chapters of Citizens for Kennedy-Fulbright with a total membership of 6,000. Many of these chapters are in states where delegates pledged to Kennedy will be entered in presidential preference primaries."

Shepard confirmed reports that former Congressman Charles O. Porter, a co-chairman of CFKF, "will be running as a stand-in candidate for Kennedy in the Oregon presidential primary."

Shepard's group also has been recruiting supporters of the late Tennessee Sen. Estes Kefauver. One of the most active of these is Gene Daniell, three-time delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

One ticket frequently mentioned by dissident Democrats would couple New York's Bobby Kennedy (left) with J. William Fulbright (Ark.).

Daniell, who played a major role in Kefauver's New Hampshire primary victories in 1956, heads the Kennedy partisans organization in that state.

Sen. Kennedy, who has publicly come out for the re-election of a Johnson-Humphrey ticket, has offered no public encouragement to these "wildcat" supporters.

Instead, Kennedy has taken a public stand that he will not permit his name to be entered in the presidential primaries. In the case of delegates, Kennedy admits he can't control or bar those wanting to support him.

On the other side of the political coin, Kennedy is encouraging another new group with political potential—the National Citizens Campaign to End the War in Viet Nam—which has many of the same objectives as the Kennedy-Fulbright group.

Organized under the direction of Kenneth Galbraith, the Harvard economist and former U.S. ambassador to India, this group is trying to turn the peace movement into a political force.

Their plan is to rally the anti-war groups in every state into a political force to influence the choice of the Democratic candidate and the foreign policy platform that the 1968 convention adopts.

★ ★ ★

Senate Republicans are setting their sights on capturing eight Democratic seats in next year's elections.

Latest confidential survey being studied by the Senate GOP campaign committee gives their party a 50-50 chance of winning seats now held by the following Democratic senators:

George McGovern (S.-Dak.); Edward Long (Mo.); Ernest Gruening (Alaska); George Smathers (Fla.); Carl Hayden (Ariz.); Daniel Brewster (Md.); A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.); and Joseph Clark (Pa.).

The survey indicated that the only Republican senator up for re-election who appears to be in serious trouble is Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa.

Gov. Harold Hughes, Iowa's most popular Democratic officeholder in years, is given a 50-50 chance of defeating Hickenlooper, or any other Republican, should the aging GOP senator decide not to make the race.

At stake in the 1968 election are 34 seats, 23 now held by Democrats, 11 by Republicans.

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WHERE NEXT?

PLAINFIELD NEWARK ATLANTA WATERLOO HARTFORD BUFFALO BOSTON

Americans are deeply concerned and confused about the violence and senseless destruction of the recent riots. They want to know the real causes of what Gov. Hughes termed "criminal insurrection."

The tired rationalization and unfilled promises of the liberal press and politicans no longer suffice. People want facts, not platitudes. They would welcome, for a change, some tough-minded, commonsense explanations, not spongy, ideological clap-trap.

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Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Sanctions Bias

Emboldened by 'success' in Newport News, Virginia, EEOC seeks new targets

Reprinted with permission from Barron's *National Business and Financial Weekly*, July 17, 1967

As bureaucrats go these days, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has not gone very far. Created in mid-1965 to weed out discrimination in employment based on either race or sex, the agency boasts a budget of only $5.2 million and a staff of 314, smaller respectively than those of the Office of Coal Research and the Federal Crop Insurance Program.

Personnel-wise, EEOC has been something of a revolving door: its first chairman, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., quickly resigned to run for governor; his successor, Stephen N. Shulman, quit after nine months to go into private practice. While the commission reportedly has received over 15,000 complaints, it has cleared up only a few hundred. "We're out to kill an elephant," Mr. Shulman recently was quoted as saying, "with a fly gun."

In the wrong hands, however, even fly guns can be dangerous. On July 10 Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., the nation's leading builder of naval vessels, suffered the first strike in 81 years of doing business.

On the following midnight, a riot, which injured over a score of people and was termed by local police the "worst disorder" in the placid history of Newport News, Va., broke out at the company's main gate.

Newspaper accounts of the affair, which interrupted the construction of the world's largest aircraft carrier and led to the personal intervention of the governor, were scanty at best. The walkout apparently began in protest over relatively minor grievances. However, union officials hinted that "other problems" lurk in the background. A Washington paper reported cryptically that "the issues go deeper."

Somehow nobody has chosen to identify the principal villain of the piece, which is none other than the fly gun-totin' Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Backed by the firepower of the U.S. Department of Labor, which threatened the shipyard's government contracts, the commission 18 months ago moved in on management.

In particular, the agency coerced Newport News Ship into signing a so-called Conciliation Agreement, which, by pointedly favoring Negroes for future apprentice training and on-the-job promotion, made a new kind of discrimination official policy. "Shipyard in South Induced to Make Up for Past Bias," read the headline. Since then, in the words of an old hand at the yard, EEOC has done its worst to "set black against white, labor against management and disconcert everybody." In the alien world of bureaucracy, size is no measure of virulence.

Labor-management relations at Newport News Ship began to suffer in mid-1965, shortly after the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission set up shop. The company, which does roughly half-a-billion dollars worth of work per year, largely for the Navy or the subsidized merchant marine, was a logical target. It's also located in the South. The commission swiftly set about building a case.

According to our man in Washington (actually a charming lady named Shirley Scheibla, who was born and raised in Newport News), EEOC that summer began kocking on doors in Negro neighborhoods soliciting complaints of job discrimination. It managed to get 41, which, for one reason or another, ultimately narrowed down to four. Thus armed, EEOC began to negotiate with the company.

After months of fruitless discussion, Washington got tough. Pleading a "pattern of discrimination," EEOC took the dispute to the Justice Department. At the same time, Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz ordered the newly organized Office of Federal Contract Compliance to crack down on the yard. A week later the company caved in and signed the notorious Conciliation Agreement, which some have called a "landmark in fair employment practices."

Virginia state police stand guard among pickets at the Newport News shipyard after labor violence broke out.

That's one way to describe a document which, in barring discrimination, moved to substitute favoritism. Thus, Newport News Shipbuilding agreed to hire an outside "expert in job evaluation . . . who is acceptable to the commission" to determine whether Negro employes are improperly classifed or working at rates set arbitrarily low.

To arrive at his findings, the "expert" took a "random sample" of white employment histories and, if a Negro worker's status lagged behind the resulting profile, he was deemed a victim of discrimination. Presumably to compensate for past sins, the company had to draw up a preferred promotion list consisting solely of Negroes (exceptions had to be cleared with the commission).

As to apprentice training, a company-run school, once the community's pride, was compelled to drastically change its admission practices. Though the number of applicants traditionally has far outstripped the available openings, Newport News Ship undertook to seek recruits in Negro schools and through civil rights groups. It also accepted a quota system under which "the ratio of Negro to white apprentices in any given year should approach the ratio of . . . Negro to white in the labor area."

The first outraged reaction came from the unaffiliated Peninsula Shipbuilders Association, which, though the recognized bargaining agent for most of the 22,000-man work force, was not consulted. Though subsequently made a party to the pact, the union has never overcome its resentment.

Two months ago PSA, denouncing a Labor Department release on the company's promotion practices as self-serving and false, threatened legal action to set the record straight. The white community—Newport News Ship is far and away the leading local industry—has been equally aggrieved.

One graduate of the Apprentice School wrote the local newspaper to protest against the lowering of admission standards to which, he argued, a quota system inevitably would lead. Another reader, the Rev. Richard B. Sisson of Hampton Roads, put the issue squarely in the moral realm. "I am for equal opportunity for all citizens in school, jobs, housing and all other matters. That is why I find the terms dictated by the government to the shipyard odious.

"The quota system is just as iniquitous as the exclusion of Negroes some have charged the yard with practicing previously. . . . It will result in very definite de facto discrimination against whites, Indians, Asiatics and all other non-Negroes. Two wrongs do not make a right."

Even the Negroes, in whose behalf the whole exercise presumably was launched, have wound up frustrated and angry. Like all demagogues, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission promised far more than it has been able to deliver.

"You need a militancy in this community," Samuel C. Jackson, former NAACP bigwig and current EEOC commissioner, told an audience in Hampton Roads. Thanks to official action, he added, 5,000 of the company's 5,800 Negro workers would get "substantial raises." Instead, according to the union, such rewards have gone to precisely 155.

While trying to mind somebody else's business, moreover, the commission has failed to attend to its own; some 78 cases of alleged discrimination brought by the union have dragged on far beyond the statutory 60 days. Linwood Harris, Negro co-manager of the Peninsula Shipbuilders Association, represents the voice of the people: "The good the EEOC has done," he told *Barron's* prior to the strike, "is minute and not worth it because of the bad they've done."

Newport News is a relatively small place (though the company happens to be the sole remaining builder of U.S. capital ships). Yet what has happened there is a matter of national concern. Emboldened by its "success," EEOC is moving aggressively against other leading corporations. President Johnson has asked Congress to grant the agency power to issue cease-and-desist orders. Instead, to judge by the dismal record, we urge the lawmakers to hand down a stop order of their own.

Conservative Caucus for House?

A number of staunch GOP supporters are jubilant over the bright prospect that this session of Congress may see the creation of a conservative caucus of House Republicans. More than 30 GOP lawmakers immediately responded to the idea put forth by Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio) some weeks ago, and a group of 15 were preparing to meet sometime last week or this for the purpose of giving the plan some special study.

Political observers believe the formation of such a caucus would immeasurable bolster the conservative position in the Congress. "If this type of organization and existed earlier this year," noted one lawmaker, "the House could probable have killed off LBJ's Demonstration Cities program. Most Republicans opposed it, but it passed because there were more GOP defectors than there should have been. A conservative caucus could have prevented many of these defections."

A number of GOP conservatives also believe they are losing the "propaganda war" to the "Wednesday Clubbers"—the small band of liberal Republicans founded by current "Fun City" Mayor John Lindsay.

The Wednesday group, now spark-plugged by Rep. Bradford Morse (R.-Mass.), manages to collect lavish publicity (witness Morse's recent bombing "de-escalation plan" for Viet Nam) primarily because it is well organized. "They get publicity out of all proportion to their size," says Rep. Ashbrook.

In a report put out by the American Conservative Union, Rep. Ashbrook recently stated that a conservative caucus "could attract wide geographic representation and might be headed by some activist conservative Republicans who must now act alone. Limited to their own staff resources . . . individual conservative Republicans have no effective and unified means of presenting their views.

"Obviously, a conservative counterpart of the liberal 'Wednesday Club' could do much to put forward the majority GOP view on current issues and impress upon Republican House leaders the willingness of the majority of House Republicans to cooperate with them in promoting sound Republican programs."

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Hold Secret Sessions on Creating Labor Front

Communists Plan to Dominate New 'Peace Party'

By VICTOR RIESEL

In some circles it is fashionable to report the death of the American Communist party. These reports are exaggerated. Its national secretaries have not the slightest intention of going to their own funeral. The party, it should be noted immediately, is so lively a corpse now that it has just completed plans for a daily newspaper to be the avant-garde of a drive to revive CP strength in the nation's massive industrial concentrations.

At a series of secret National Executive Board and National Committee meetings here in New York City, its Moscow-oriented leaders, scowling at Mao and excoriating the Israelis in pep talks, quickly abandoned the rhetoric and issued a number of directives for immediate action.

Basically, the new drives are aimed at creating a network of industrial and shop units in scores of cities. This is basic because such a network can be the springboard for its new "Operation Infiltration."

All this can be ignored only by those cynics who believe that a disciplined underground organization of 12,000 hard members—who have stuck with the party despite the Moscow-Cairo axis—is impotent and musical comedy stuff.

But there are those who believe that 12,000 truly fanatical latter-day revolutionists can sap the confidence of a nation and its vital defense production in wartime.

The party is of concern not only to the hawks but to the doves of the land. At the last of its secret sessions, its general secretary, Gus Hall, point by point, stratagem by stratagem, laid out the tactics for intense infiltration of the National Conference for New Politics. This is the new peace party national convention scheduled to open in Chicago August 31 and run right through the Labor Day weekend—after it hears a keynote speech by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

Hall told his own comrades at the closed, and hitherto unreported, National Committee session that the Chicago parley will have 2,000 delegates. Since there really is no way to control credentials at this political launching pad, Gus Hall plans to have quite a bloc present.

Since Hall's camouflaged delegates must have some credentials, what better than to come from a series of labor clubs or industrial forums based in New York, Chicago, Detroit and other cities? It may be too late to build such a labor network by Labor Day. But the new "peace and freedom" party which may spring from the Labor Day gathering looks to 1968's presidential elections. Thus there will be more conferences and more time for Hall and his comrades.

So the party's industrial and shop club drive is on. It began at the March session of its National Executive Board. Its members believed they were meeting behind closed doors. But they must have left something ajar, since this reporter can disclose that the party's National Committee for Labor Affairs Secretary George Meyers laid down the directives.

He told them that they must stop making nuisances of themselves in unions and plants. They must stop attacking their local and national labor leaders merely for the sake of swinging at the "capitalist collaborators." He advised them to become shop stewards wherever possible—and then recruit heavily within their department. Especially, he noted, they must, in turn, attract other shop stewards, since these men are in daily contact with aggrieved white, Negro and Puerto Rican workers.

His "Trade Union Report" declared that a "New Left" is developing in basic industries as the workers grow ever younger, as more minorities are absorbed and as wartime pressure for production and higher prices whips up discontent in the mass-production plants.

A formal report to party people later said: "The building of rank-and-file movements based on such issues [as war and peace and prices] was underlined as the major concern of Communists in the trade union movement."

The executive board members were told to attempt to exploit the crisis in the auto industry and the battle between the United Auto Workers and George Meany's AFL-CIO. Party people were directed to plan to stir action and "agit-prop" (agitation propaganda work) inside the building and construction trades because the big bloc of workers (3.5 million) was the most solid strength behind President Johnson's Southeast Asian policies.

Not long after this meeting, a staff

CP General Secretary Gus Hall has laid out tactics for infiltration of the National Conference for New Politics.

member at tne party's headquarters at 23 West 26 Street here telephoned the sedate Hotel Roosevelt. He wanted to rent a large room for the weekend of June 10 through 12. He identified himself as an official of the "Social Workers Seminar." The hotel people told him he could have the large ballroom.

The hotel did not know that the "seminar" was merely a front and that the hostelry was renting its space to the Communist party's National Committee—about 100 strong. They met there all day Saturday and Sunday and then shifted to the Roosevelt's "Madison Room." You could not distinguish the neatly dressed business-type, decorous revolutionists from hotel guests striding through the lobby to take in a piece of "Fun City."

At this three-day session the party considered the reports from the Executive Board. And they authorized the calling of a "National Conference on Trade Unionism and Industrial Concentration." At the moment, the time and place, but not the agenda of the concentration parley, are still secret.

When it is held shortly it will implement its drive to set up its new clubs, its campaign for young workers, its special appeals to Negro and other minority employes.

In turn, these clubs will be woven into newworks to provoke work stoppages, or turn peaceful strikes into riotous demonstrations and, most important, help build the new peace party without the pacifists learning just who is breathing hotly down their collective necks.

For the Communist party of America, life begins at '68.

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Growing Resentment May Doom Soviet Communism

Emigre leader tells how United States could speed process

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Frankfurt, Germany:—"In view of all you have told me about disaffection among Soviet intellectuals and people under 25, how much longer do you believe communism can last in Russia?" I asked.

The smiling face of novelist Valery Tarsis, whom the Bolsheviks imprudently allowed to go abroad after keeping him for months in prison and insane asylum, grew serious:

"Certainly, not over 10 years. Perhaps less."

"One Soviet scientist whom we met said five years," Mrs. Tarsis added. "That would mean it will be over in about two years."

This writer's optimism is shared by Dr. Vladimir Poremsky, head of the emigre anti-Communist organization, the National Alliance of Russian Solidarity (NTS), who probably knows more about what goes on inside his native Russia than anyone outside that country.

"First the writers, then the scientists, and now most of the young people, including the allegedly Communist

Dr. Vladimir Poremsky is head of the anti-Communist National Alliance of Russian Solidarity (NTS).

Komsomols, are sick and tired of Communist restrictions, Communist lies, Communist inefficiency. They share the world-wide revolution of rising expectations.

"The present regime is trying to stop this revolution, but it cannot without going back to something like Stalinism. This it dares not do. Therefore, it will have to liberalize more and more.

"This process is, in my opinion, irreversible. The United States could speed it by avoiding all concessions and agreements with the Soviet Union, notably on disarmament. Russian intellectuals resent most their government's waste of money on armaments which ought to go on consumption goods. America can afford the arms race. The Soviet Union cannot. Therefore, you may postpone our day of freedom, but even you Americans cannot prevent it.

"NTS' best propaganda weapon is the appeal to discontented Russians to make their government stop wasting money on unnecessary weapons, since nobody is going to attack the Soviet Union.

"We do not ask them to do something illegal, merely to assert fully their nominal rights under communism."

"But you yourself told me that Ginzburg, the writer who assembled and smuggled abroad the white papers on the trial of the two writers, Sinyavsky and Daniel, has been sent to prison," I protested.

"True. He sent a copy to Kosygin, who had him imprisoned. But there are two million Russian scientists, a quarter of all those in the world. They are fed up. I think that they will sooner or later break the fetters that shackle their pursuit of science and demand reliable statistics, computers and everything at the disposal of foreign scientists. Among themselves they say so freely. Some while traveling abroad have even said the same to members of our organization."

"What are you doing to accelerate this development?" I asked.

"We have our own radio, we publish a quarterly, *Grani*, and manage to get many copies into Russia. We publish books mostly by Russians in Russian and smuggle them in pocket size by the thousands into the Soviet Union. The reports show that we are getting results."

"But the present Russian government continues to stir up little wars of liberation and trouble wherever possible," I insisted. "Do you believe the leaders have renounced the goal of Communist encirclement of capitalism?"

"Not all of them. The present gang is an unstable coalition of practical men and ideologues. The latter still believe in world communism. They feel the need to demonstrate that Mao Tse-tung is a liar. And of course they have a 50-year habit of trying to subvert other countries.

"The interest of the practical men lies elsewhere, like that of the sincere churchmen. Sooner, rather than later, things are going to change in Russia. The love-hate complex Stalin felt for Germany, his successors feel for America. Yet still they offend Americans wherever possible. It's a situation that cannot too long continue."

So much for the opinion of the leaders of the National Alliance of Russian Solidarity.

Emigre optimism not to be taken seriously? Perhaps. Yet things in Russia are moving either in the right way or toward a new and terrible reaction. Only time will show which.

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WHOSE PROSPERITY?—"Taxes must be increased to protect prosperity, says presidential economic adviser Gardner Ackley. Our prosperity? Or the government's?"—By Harold Coffin in the Indianapolis *Star*

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NEA Admits Control Follows Dollars

Federal Educationists Finally See Aid Dangers

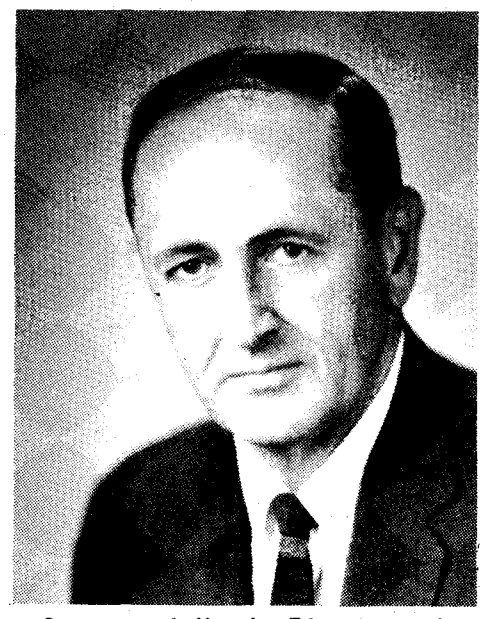
By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

For many years the National Education Association beat the drums for federal aid and participation in the education process. From its fancy and expensive headquarters building on 17th Street in Washington—a building that grows steadily bigger—the NEA lobbied for federal "aid" and worked hand-in-glove with United States Office of Education officials.

NEA lobbyists and publicists were scornful of those who saw that with every dollar the federal bureaucracy pumped into the local school systems, the demands for dictating the course of education would increase.

The NEA found no objections to a curriculum determined by the Washington bureaucracy, and a standardization of texts along lines dictated by the Office of Education. Simply to question the wisdom of federal participation in the education process was enough to inspire charges of having sold out to the Devil.

But the NEA is now having some sober second thoughts. It may be that it knows that federally dominated education would remove the NEA and other private groups from their seats of power. Having done their work, they would no longer be needed to sell the federal aid program.



Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare John Gardner has already attacked strong NEA report.

It may also be that, late in the day, the NEA has seen just what its programs would do to American education. I prefer to believe the latter explanation, although I could never have expected that kind of tolerance from the NEA when it was on top of the world.

Now comes the Educational Policies Commission, a body created by the NEA and the American Association of School Administrators, to argue in terms that would have stood on end the hair of educationists just a few years ago. Sounding like an editorial from a conservative publication, the ultra-liberal NEA reverses itself completely. The group finds that federal aid to the schools has brought about a "powerful control of education."

The bureaucrats in Washington, says the report, exercise tremendous influence "upon what is taught; how it is taught; and the priority of resources, time and money allocated to it. The judgment of federal officials . . . is substituted for the judgment of local and state boards of education, administrators and staff. Categorical aids are often born of political considerations and result in "a conglomeration of projects" rather than sound education.

The "political considerations" upsetting the commission can range anywhere from pork barrel steals to civil rights demonstrations, none of which has anything to do with the business at hand.

Now the NEA is calling for "general aid" to the public schools—with no strings attached. This is easier said than done. The forces for complete federal control stalked behind the NEA for years. Now they are strong enough to ignore the NEA and to strike out for totalitarian American education.

Presumably, the National Education Association is deriving some educational benefits from its present role. For it is being denigrated and criticized in the same kind of unpleasant terms that it once directed at its opposition.

The NEA report is already being attacked by Secretary Gardner of Health, Education and Welfare as "ignoring" the strong beliefs of educationists and hinting that the NEA is only protecting its selfish interests. The report, Mr. Gardner said sarcastically, "might have been more interesting if it had been more candid in appraising the vested interests of the various parts of the educational establishment."

This is not a fair statement. The "various parts of the educational establishment"—school teachers, local school boards and principals—have long fought federal interference in the business of educating America's children. They have been so determined to keep the federal government out that they have sometimes violated all rules of behavior by turning down federal money.

The NEA, when it plumped for federal involvement in the educational process, was speaking for its own interests. Whatever may lie behind its change of heart, those who want to see free education survive will welcome them to the fold. The federal government should have no part in determining educational standards or practices—just as it should have no hand in directing religious bodies. If the NEA is sincere in its report, a battle has been won by the forces of civic prudence.

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Who Are the Real Liberals?

By BARRY GOLDWATER

I am a liberal.

Lyndon Johnson is a conservative.

Just for once, I'd like to get those terms sorted out, used properly and put into perspective. It isn't likely to change the labels that have become so common, but we really should keep trying.

Political liberals, through history, have been distinguished by their opposition to coercive power, whether it be the power of religious hierarchy or that of a government, a financial cartel or monopoly.

Conservatives have wanted to keep everything the same—particularly concentration of power. Now, don't forget that I have referred to coercive power. Power alone is not bad; it's often a reflection of accomplishment or genius. But when power is used to force men to do things against their will it becomes coercive and, for my money, bad.

Power, such as the enforcement of contracts and of civil order, which simply prevents people from using force against others is benevolent and needed. But power which forces men to march to a certain order or forms them to a certain mold is the power I have fought all my life. It is that fight which makes me a liberal in history's longest terms.

Now back to the conservative Lyndon Johnson. He is not conservative in the sense that I often use the term, of having a regard for the lessons of the past. You might call that a reflective conservative, and that Lyndon Johnson isn't.

He is a conservative in the sense of wanting to retain power and use it to force people to follow him. This type of conservative wants to return to a society similar to the feudal societies of the Dark Ages in which a dependent citizenery huddled in the castle yard waiting for handouts and marching orders from the all-powerful, all-wise lord of the manor.

A feudal society is one of the most interdependent of societies. A free society is one in which men are independent and proud of it. Which does Lyndon Johnson favor? The answer is more clear every day.

Or take some other elements of a truly, historically conservative view. The Great Planned Society has become, for many of its bureaucratic preachers, a sort of secular religion, complete with the pious belief that salvation may only be found through federal programs.

The Great Planned Society also has become the most cartel-minded and monopolistic of all powers. It daily seeks to add new areas to its monopoly of power, squeezing out the powers of the states and the cities and also the power of private enterprise. So far as cartels go, it is the Big Brother partner of virtually every concern that wants to do business abroad.

The Great Planned Society seeks a monopoly on health, wealth and happiness and of course a monopoly on the spending of your money.

Those who oppose this socialization of America are basically liberals. They are opposing the establishment and the monopoly of power. The alternative is to seek the freedom of individuals—freedom to think, work and act for themselves. And that constructive alternative we liberals always will seek—even if we are called conservatives for doing it.

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U.S. combat casualties in Viet Nam have now soared past the 85,000 mark.

The Forgotten Men

By MORRIE RYSKIND

The phrase, "the forgotten man," once tossed about with reckless abandon, is almost gone from our political vocabulary, so I must conclude there is no longer any electoral nutriment in it.

Nevertheless, we still have forgotten men. They are, for example, the lads we send to fight and die in Viet Nam and who are mentioned only as a statistic in the nightly broadcast: "In all, 70 marines were killed, 65 wounded and 20 reported missing."

In every other war the nation used all its resources to win. Those who couldn't fight gave blood and/or took necessary desk jobs; we willingly paid increased taxes; there were shortages in food, gasoline, cars—but no one complained. Our boys were at the front, facing death, and the least we could do was to back them to the hilt.

But in this strange war, business is conducted on an "as usual" basis, as though the men in Viet Nam had little relation to us. There are strikes even in industries which make war materiel badly needed. And the President says we can have guns and butter, too—and sometimes seems more determined on the butter. Even a Senate committee, headed by his own party, condemns this policy—but money still pours out for cultural projects totally unrelated to the war.

Now I'm no expert on military strategy—but then I'm beginning to think neither LBJ nor Robert McNamara is, either. At Valley Forge, Washington offered no program for beautifying our streets; at Stalingrad, even good old Uncle Joe refrained from presenting any new five-year plan; after Pearl Harbor, FDR said, "Forget about the New Deal"; and, in the recent Egyptian campaign, Moishe Dayan kept his one eye on the ball game, not on any proposed reforms.

But not LBJ. True, he recently said, "We're going to fight from now on and we're going to beat them to a standstill." But that was at a Democratic dinner party, and he was talking about Republicans, not the Viet Cong.

And there are the forgotten men who risk their lives daily on the home front—the police. I return from a visit to our dangerous Far East—Washington—with gratitude for the order and safety of Beverly Hills.

It is, alas, anything but. In the city where the nation's laws are made, an undermanned police force struggles valiantly against lawlessness that mounts at a simply appalling rate. And whenever a cop risks danger to restore order, the inevitable charge of "brutality" is raised.

My wife was warned not to walk even the few blocks to a shopping center—and that was in broad daylight. A congressman, working overtime, was recently held up in his office—which should be a lesson to him. Small wonder that so many homeowners now keep revolvers in the house.

But Beverely Hills, thanks to an exceptionally efficient and alert police force, is still safe. When you go away for a spell, notify the cops and they'll watch your house. If you see a prowler, a phone call will have the police at your place in five minutes.

It is true that if a cop doesn't know you and sees you walking around at some strange hour, he may ask you to identify yourself. But we don't object to this fascistic invasion of our civil rights—in fact, we rather like it. It is one reason our crime rate is so low.

I had got just so far in this essay when my wife. in tears, showed me this item in the paper: "Beverly Hills Police Chief Anderson was informed Saturday that his son, Marine Lt. Clinton H. Anderson Jr., was killed in action in Viet Nam July 4 while trying to rescue wounded men."

I know it is small comfort at this time, Clint, but a lot of us in Beverly Hills will never forget that it is because of the dedication of men like you and your gallant son that the rest of us walk safely in Beverly Hills and that someday soon, God willing, little children will be able to walk just as safely in Viet Nam.

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PANAMA CANAL GIVE AWAY—More than 100 House Republicans are opposing the still-secret pact in which the United States gives up its sovereignty over the Panama Canal. Led by Representatives Durward Hall (R.-Mo.) and Richard L. Roudebush (R.-Ind.), they are pushing a House concurrent resolution that proclaims "it is the sense of Congress" that the United States "maintain and protect" its jurisdiction over the canal.

Reds' 50th Anniversary 'Gift': Workweek Shortened by One Hour

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

In Moscow a splendid announcement has come from the Communist Party Central Committee. All workers in the USSR are to be given the gift of a five-day work week instead of the six-day work week. Don't let anybody ever tell you communism doesn't pay off.

Malodyets in Russian means good men. Thus, appropriately headlined in reference to the Kremlin's princely hierarchs, the lead editorial in *Pravda* eulogizes the workers' gains that will result:

"Two free days. . . . Simple words, but how full of poetry, inspiration, joy . . . . How many more walks, trysts in the moonlight, excursions, trips to the zoo, pages read. . . . Who could count them?"

The Soviet equivalent of our Voice of America has broadcast this change, and these joyous rewards, throughout the Red world.

The government ignores the true Russian Revolution of March 1917, that ended the Tsarist rule. Instead, it recognizes only the November 7 Bolshevik takeover (done by treachery, terror and force) eight months later.

This year is the 50th anniversary and the "five-day work week" gift to the people is timed to glorify that anniversary.

So now let's get the truth, unrevealed abroad.

The work week has been 42 hours, seven hours every day except Sunday. In changing to ive days, each workday was increased to 8.2 hours. That's a work week of 41 hours. The marvelous change, the great 50th anniversary gift, actually amounts to an hour a week—and, in terms of what he can buy, the Soviet worker, like Porgy, still gets plenty of nothing.

In fact, Russian workers are known to tell privately a story famous in Moscow:

"It's impossible to do anything right. If you arrive five minutes early you are a saboteur. If you arrive five minutes late you are betraying socialism. If you arrive on time the commissar asks, 'Where did you get the watch?'"

When you go into East Germany and compare the living standards with the West it looks bad, and it is bad, as the comparison between East and West Berlin reveals so vividly. Yet, by Moscow's own official figures, the living standard even in East Germany is 30 per cent higher than in the Soviet Union.

In the Red Army assignment to this dreary satellite is regarded as the most plush assignment that can be given to a Russian soldier.

Soviet workers must work about seven times as long as Americans to buy a given amount of food. And a perpetual food shortage is augmented by the farm collectivization and the endless snafus in Moscow's agricultural planning. The American farmer produces enough for himself and about 15 others, while the Russian farmer hardly grows enough for himself and two others, at best.

In many areas the bureaucratic fate of the crop may depend on a spark plug or gasket. The year-in, year-out shortage of spare parts on remote collectivized farms accounts for losses that recur as regularly as bows by a Chinese acrobat and are fully as predictable.

On eight separate occasions the Soviet has announced that its plans would provide a wheat crop of at least 180 million metric tons. Then nothing like that happened. The only time the planning even came close was in 1964.

Similarly, a shorter work week, now announced to glorify the 50th anniversary, has been announced again and again throughout a full 40 years, although each time it is made to sound new to us abroad.

On the Soviet's 10th anniversary in 1927, for example, the Kremlin ballyhooed a reduction from an eight-hour workday to seven hours.

On Feb. 22, 1956, the eight-hour workday (how come still eight hours?) was reduced to seven hours all over again.

In 1960 Economic Commissar S. G. Strumilin announced that "Beginning in 1964 there will be a changeover to a seven-hour workday."

Next, Premier Nikita Khrushchev, now in limbo, announced: "The time is not far off when our people will work three to four hours a day."

Once more the latest Kremlin announcement is about as meaningful as a shovelful of sand in the desert. Under communism, in domestic and foreign affairs alike, there is no connection between what is said and what happens.

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HALF-CENTURY ARREARAGE—"If somebody owed you a bill unpaid for 50 years, you'd begin to think they had no intention of reimbursing you. Wouldn't you? America's allies of World War I still owe this nation $19 billion, says Tax Foundation, Inc. The secretary of the treasury recently supplied this statistic in his report on Indebtedness of Foreign Governments: The amount in question is $5 billion more than the U.S. will have to pay on the present national debt of about $330 billion in fiscal 1968, beginning July 1. If somebody owed you a bill unpaid for 50 years, would you continue to ladle out good money after bad?"
—From the Nashville *Banner*

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American Security Council Report

New Study Documents Suicidal U.S. Defense Policies

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

The National Strategy Committee of the American Security Council has published a study entitled, "The Changing Strategic Military Balance, U.S.A. vs. USSR" which should shake this Republic to its foundations.

This careful and objective assessment of relative military power was made by a committee of Americans eminently qualified to judge the issue. It was made with the assistance of the research facilities of the Library of Congress.

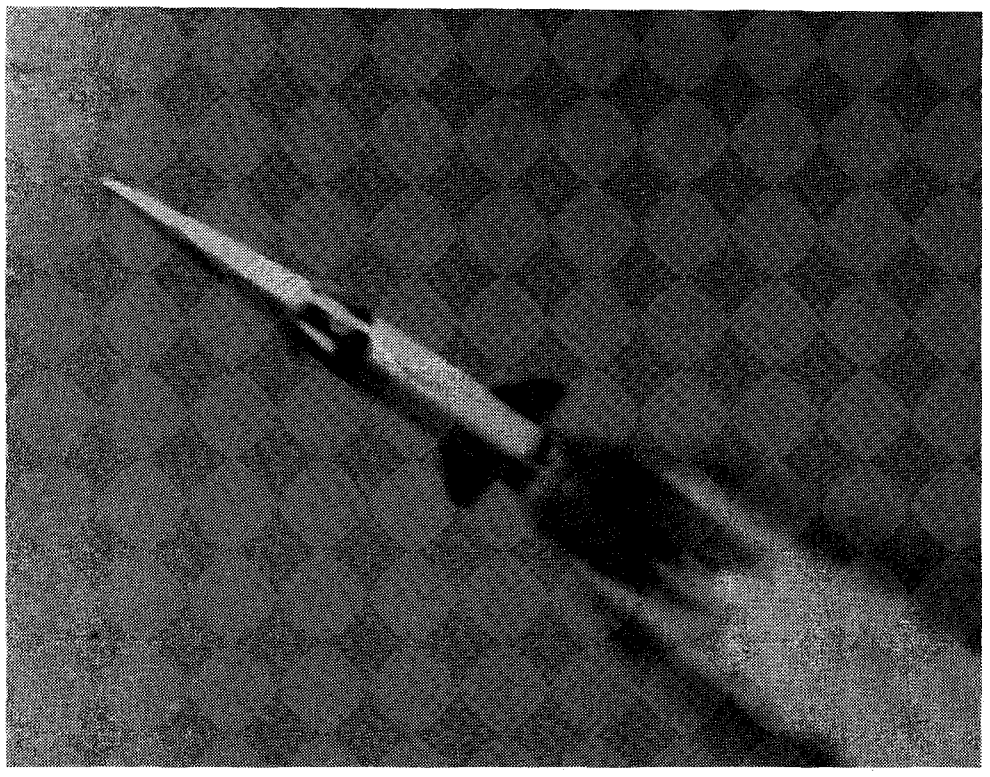
It documents the steady decline of U.S. strategic military resources since 1961 in the face of a steadily rising capability in the USSR. The study concludes that the over-all strategic military strength of the USSR will surpass that of the United States this year!

In 1960 the Democratic party used an alleged missile gap as an effective weapon against the incumbent Republican administration. The gap was nonexistent, based upon an erroneous CIA assessment of Soviet missile production. Nevertheless, that mistake by Allen Dulles was a critical factor in defeating Richard Nixon. The American people would not condone apparent neglect of national security.

Since 1961, Democratic administrations have been building a real gap, not alone in missiles, but in over-all strategic power. In consequence, we now face the very real prospect that the aggressive Soviet Union, commanding only about one-half our industrial strength, will conquer the United States through the threat of superior strategic military power. There can be no doubt that this is the aim of Soviet policy.

It is simply incredible that responsible members of the Democratic party in this country have allowed their national administration to pursue such a suicidal policy. They have of course been deceived. The true course of U.S. military policy has been screened from public perception by self-serving statements of the secretary of defense and his supporting hierarchy. Now the cards are on the table and there is no excuse for any citizen being ignorant of the catastrophe for which this nation is headed.

In November 1965, Phyllis Schlafly and Rear Admiral Chester Ward collaborated in publishing a book entitled *Strike from Space* which exposed the U.S. policy of reducing the deliverable megatonnage of nuclear weapons from about 30,000 to a figure of 2,000 by 1970.



The U.S.-USSR "missile gap," which was only Democratic party rhetoric in 1960, is rapidly becoming reality.

This U.S. program was being pursued in the face of a known steady increase in the Soviet delivery capability. The Department of Defense claimed that its larger number of small weapons made more efficient use of nuclear explosives and that megatonnage was not therefore the measure of relative nuclear power.

We now learn however that the Soviet Union has developed a "SCRAG" missile containing smaller components which can be individually directed to different targets, thereby achieving from its nuclear megatonnage an efficiency equal to that of U.S. weapons. With such a weapon, megatonnage *is* the measure of relative power and the United States is relegated to a decisively inferior position.

This study estimates that present policies will lead to a deliverable megatonnage in 1970 of 10,000 for the United States and 40,000 for the Soviet Union. Who will bet that the Soviet Union will not use its advantage?

This is precisely the kind of breakthrough for which Soviet strategists have been constantly striving. It is the kind of enemy initiative for which the narrow intellectual perspective of the secretary of defense is totally unprepared.

Will Robert McNamara's policies make him America's last secretary of defense?

It is unthinkable that the American people can allow any party or any government to continue on such a suicidal course. We have the resources to change that prospect and there is time to do so if we act promptly. However, as the report reminds us, time is on the side of those who use it.

This study was made at the request of Chairman L. Mendel Rivers of the House Armed Services Committee. Copies are sold by the American Security Council, 123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606 at $1.50 each. Every voter should have a copy of this report.

Wiesner's New Unilateral Disarmament Plea

By ALICE WIDENER

"Our hides are involved!" This is what Nate White, then financial editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, told me in a cry of alarm in February 1961 after he had interviewed Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, science adviser to the Kennedy Administration, on arms control and disarmament.

"Our hides are involved!" repeated Mr. White, speaking in greatest alarm over the political views expressed by Dr. Wiesner, who believes we must "trust" the Soviets and must be willing to run the calculated risk of taking unilateral disarmament steps as an inducement to the Russians to be peaceful.

Today, July 10, 1967, Dr. Wiesner held a so-called press conference at the Overseas Press Club in New York City to present on behalf of a propaganda outfit, the Educational Committee to Halt the Spread of Nuclear Weapons, an open letter to President Johnson.

The letter asks the President to enter into prompt negotiations with Peking on nuclear arms control and urges him to resist pressure for "another costly and dangerous arms cycle in missile defense."

Evidently, neither the press conference held by Dr. Wiesner nor the open letter to President Johnson were what they appeared to be on the surface. After mumbling some hocus-pocus about "supporting the President" and after muttering some almost inaudible answers to a few questions put by reporters, Dr. Wiesner made it clear that his real purpose in being at the club was to try to reach the American public with his and the committee's special pleading on arms control and disarmament.

Before swallowing Wiesner's panaceas Americans would do well to sprinkle more than a few grains of salt on his sweetness-and-light peace pleas. Only 20 months ago Dr. Wiesner was coauthor with Roswell L. Gilpatric of the "Wiesner-Gilpatric Report" on international cooperation for peace. On Nov. 24, 1965, the New York *Times* headlined "Three-Year Moratorium Urged on Antimissile Missile." The moratorium until 1970 was urged on us by Wiesner and Gilpatric, who opposed our production and deployment of an antimissile missile system.

It seems that largely as a result of this bad advice and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara's veto, the United States failed to undertake construction of an ABM system, though it is unanimously recommended by our Joint Chiefs.

Less than a year after publication of the Wiesner-Gilpatric Report, Americans were jolted by news that the Soviet Union already was deploying an ABM system. Indeed. the Russians were constructing their ABM system at the very time the Wiesner-Gilpatric Report was presented to the White House.

Hanson W. Baldwin, outstanding military affairs expert, writes in the June 29, 1967, issue of *The Reporter* magazine that the unilateral disarmament theory held by Dr. Wiesner and his associates "If we don't do it, the Russians won't"—might cost our country its very life by giving the Soviet Union a vitally important "time advantage" in nuclear arms offense and defense.

At the Overseas Press Club today, Dr. Wiesner never once mentioned the Soviet unwillingness to agree to any kind of international inspection in nuclear arms control. This leaves us in 1967 precisely where we were in 1947, when the Soviets said *Nyet!* to the Baruch proposals for outlawing nuclear weapons. For so long as they say *Nyet* to inspection, we'll play Russian roulette with them in any U.S.-USSR agreement on arms control and nuclear nonproliferation.

Even as Dr. Wiesner cries out for nuclear disarmament, the Soviets are beefing up their missile defenses.

When in danger of succumbing to Dr. Wiesner's plausible-sounding unilateral disarmament pleas, and to his advice about trusting the Soviet Union and Red China, Americans had better remember Nate White's warning, "Our hides are involved!"

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

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EASY TO UNDERSTAND?—"A recent interview with Gov. George Romney along his route to the 1968 Republican National Convention produced the following exchange: Q. 'Did you meet with Mr. Rockefeller?' A. 'I met with a lot of people.' Q. 'Was Rockefeller one of them?' A. 'Well, I wouldn't say he wasn't.' Which brings to mind an observation from Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton (R.-Md.), who has said: 'What I like about Romney is that he is easy to understand. He lays it right on the line.' All right now, governor, once again. Did you meet with Mr. Rockefeller?"

—From the Detroit *News*

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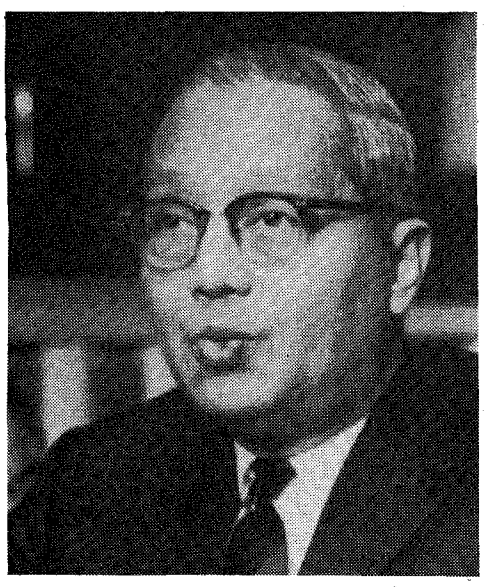
U Thant's Burmese 'Example' a Failure

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Burma wanted to go it alone. Its dictator, Gen. Ne Win, thought he could find safety in economic isolation, in strict neutrality, and in a program of nationalism combined with the "Burmese way to socialism."

At the United Nations, in New York, U Thant, the Burmese diplomat who had risen to the exalted post of secretary-general of the world organization, extolled the wisdom of his native land. The way to peace in Viet Nam, so he kept intimating, was to encourage the Vietnamese of both south and north to emulate the Revolutionary Council that had placed Burma safely between the Communist and capitalist camps.

Since newsmen couldn't get behind the scenes in Burma to give the outside world any really definitive reporting on the progress of Burmese socialism, it



UN Secretary-General U Thant has even failed to recognize the Communist peril to his native Burma.

was hard to confute U Thant. Nevertheless, some "hard" information came out of Rangoon and Mandalay from time to time.

Burma had once been the most flourishing rice exporter in Southeast Asia. But the business had gone to pot under Socialist price controls, for local farmers saw no sense in producing for a market that had been rigged to deny them the profits they could have had in a world that has been starving for food.

Gen. Ne Win thought that Burma could afford a temporary economic depression as long as the nation's traditional austerity made for order and peace. And U Thant, observing that the Red Chinese didn't seem to be bothering Burma, continued to make intellectual capital of the fact that his native country, along with other inner Asian border states such as Nepal and Afghanistan, was exempted from the clash of armies and the duplicity of guerrilla infiltration.

What U Thant failed to notice, however, was the presence of overseas Red Chinese inside Burma. Gen. Ne Win had once wished that he could cut his country off from mainland Asia by "atomic scissors" and float it out to sea for additional safety. But he couldn't change geography, and the local Red Chinese were there. They affronted Burmese sensibilities by wearing their Mao Tse-tung badges. And one day the tensions exploded with mob attacks on Chinese in Rangoon and in other Burmese cities.

Peking responded by demanding an apology not only to Red China, but to "the masses of overseas Chinese in Burma." And Ne Win was denounced as a "fascist" and a "super-reactionary" who had ruined his country by his "fake socialism." Meanwhile, Red guerrillas began moving in the Burmese countryside, abetting the chronic insurgency of the Kachin, Karen and Shan tribesmen who have always wanted autonomy.

So isolation, or neutralism, or a policy of non-commitment, has not, after all, saved Burma. U Thant's great example turns out to be no example at all.

There is no use lecturing U Thant, however, for the isolation that Gen. Ne Win decreed in 1962 is being progressively embraced by Western countries that should know better. All the nations of Western Europe, even including West Germany, want to be left alone.

According to them, Viet Nam is America's problem—and America would be well advised to try to liquidate its Southeast Asian commitment by following the de Gaulle recipe for getting out. Western Europe doesn't even appear to be concerned about the prospect of Middle Eastern oil falling under Communist control.

Isolationism is catching. The dispatch of three C-130 transports from the United States, to help the Congo quell "mercenary" rebellion has provoked bitter opposition in the U.S. Senate. Since the Communists don't seem involved in the present Congo troubles, the practical wisdom of the Administration in sending the transports to help the Congolese Gen. Mobutu may be questioned. But the mood of Congress doesn't appear to be related to the wisdom or non-wisdom of a specific intervention.

We are evidently working up a revulsion against any sort of interference in foreign troubles, whether or not they are dangerous to the U.S.

So the world waits for the spread of international chaos. What was a mistake for Burma's Gen. Ne Win could be a mistake for all of us. If U Thant can't find a better policy for the United States than extolling the "Burmese way," we shall all succumb to Communist nuclear blackmail on the day after tomorrow.

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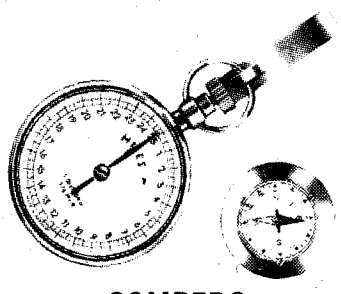

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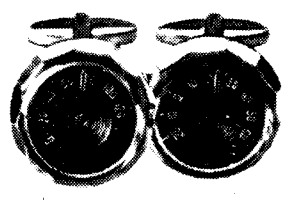

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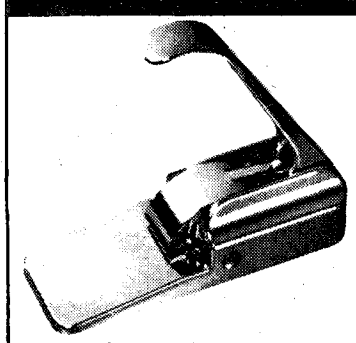

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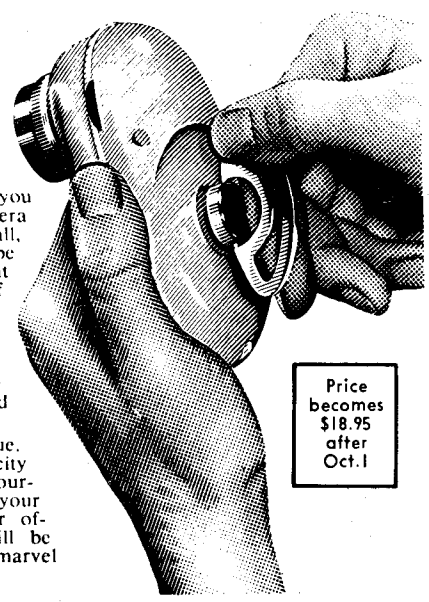

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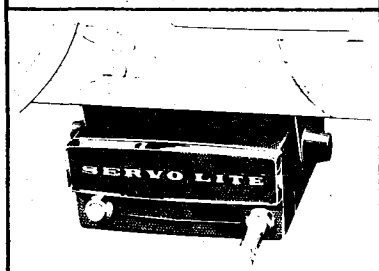

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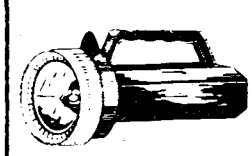

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Poverty czar Sargent Shriver testifies at hearings.

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By HOLMES ALEXANDER

It's the size, weight and shape of your metropolitan telephone directory, only much fancier. Its 701 pages are an eye-pleasing, slick-paper medley in white-and-black, pink-brown-gray. It is not so much a book as a mammoth menu, an indexed bill of fare for the most extensive cafeteria on earth. It's a venture in printing that won't be a best-seller, because it's free for the asking. Publisher: Sargent Shriver, the poverty czar.

In his signed introduction to the volume, Shriver congratulates himself, as a publisher may well do when he achieves a second edition, the proof of success in the market place.

"In December 1965," writes Shriver, "we created and published the Catalogue of Federal Programs. . . . This second edition (of June 1967) is broader and more comprehensive than the first. . . . I commend the new catalogue. . . . I invite your comments. . . . I know it will prove to be a useful tool. . . ."

It's a "tool" all right. It's a passkey to the free lunch counter of Federalia. It helps to overcome the embarrassment of superabundance you might feel in approaching a festive board with 459 dishes on it.

There are that many U.S. programs of aid for U.S. citizens and residents. There's a master index where you can look up what you need, in alphabetic index if you're just browsing for toothsome items and 35 special indexes, as you might say, from soup to nuts. The publisher wants to make it easy for the choosers and feeders. This is because, unless the monies are spent, Congress might cut the allowances.

"We trust," writes the publisher, with the unction of a maitre d'hotel welcoming his customers, "that these indexes will insure the most satisfactory utilization of the catalogue for a wide variety of users over the entire spectrum of their problems and activities."

Yes, indeed. Throughout the body of the catalogue, mid-page on every page, is the title, "Who Can Apply." Sometimes "anybody" can apply, but most times a program is earmarked. It's for farmers, veterans, low-income people, hard-luck people, schools, courts, workers, investors.

Many of the programs are worthy ones—like aid to the handicapped, aid to refugees. But it's the multiplicity of programs, the ecumenicity of favor-doing by the central government, the metamorphoses of turning virtually every class of American citizen into a client-citizen—it's there that this hefty aid-catalogue should give us the creeps. It's making tax-supported mendicants of us.

Sargent Shriver—there never was a more articulate, persuasive, plausible peddler of his wares than he. There's no bureaucrat like him for salesmanship. He is the mesmerizer of the hostile committee room. He fixates, like a serpent, and the birds come down off the boughs to be consumed.

He is so much smarter than most of the congressmen who try to cut his appropriations and to break up his empire, that you often pity their futility. Shriver is a living example of why the original democracies in Greece distrusted leaders who were too far superior to the people.

Such men are dangerous to the fragile liberties of a republic. By his very forcefulness, Shriver commandeers emphasis and attention for the poverty war that ought to be going into the two other conflicts of our time: the battles against crime at home and communism abroad.

Psychologically, the welfare state is a rival to the warfare against the lawbreaker and revolutionist. The overlap of poverty with criminality and revolt makes for a soft-on-unfortunates attitude that is reflected in the crime rates and the peace-riots.

These 459 aid-programs in the Shriver catalogue are weakeners, not strengtheners, of American independence—and it's strength, not weakness, that we need for maintaining life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in our Republic.

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☐ ☐ ☐

N.H. TROUBLE FOR ROMNEY— Romney forces are known to be pressing hard for Gov. John Volpe of Massachusetts to back their man, but Volpe is said to be boiling mad at Romney's people for having ignored him for so long. Now Volpe is even threatening to run in the New Hampshire primary against the Michigan governor.

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Troop-Carrying Cargo Planes Are Reported Arriving in Cuba

From the Allen-Scott Report

Cuban refugees report Russia is supplying Communist Cuba with cargo planes of the sort used for carrying troops.

Significantly, the build-up of this troop-carrying air fleet has been accompanied by the arrival of 50 MIG-21s, including more than a dozen identified as all-weather fighter-bombers and reconnaissance models.

This disturbing Cuban air development is given as the reason behind the recent Pentagon decision to double the size of the military plane striking force at Homestead Air Force Base, south of Miami.

In addition to being alerted to intercept all Cuban aircraft approaching the Florida coast, this crack Air Force defense wing has instructions to protect U.S. ships sailing or stationed in the waters between Florida and Cuba.

The mission of fighter-bombers at Homestead, only 225 miles from Cuba, also includes protection for the *USS Oxford*, a communications ship similar to the *Liberty* that was attacked and knocked out of service during the Middle East fighting.

In recent weeks Castro reportedly has warned the United States through diplomatic channels that if the *Oxford* isn't moved further off the Cuban coast it can expect the same fate as the *Liberty*.

Although the *Oxford* is operating in international waters, the Cuban dictator's threat isn't being taken lightly by the U.S. military authorities. Since Castro's warning was delivered, these officials point out, Cuba's reconnaissance jets have tracked the *Oxford* daily though previously ignoring it.

The build-up of troop-carrying cargo planes in Cuba is considered more disturbing than the arrival of the larger number of MIG-21s. Under intensive study by U.S. intelligence is a Cuban refugee report that this air fleet is being readied to drop guerrillas into Bolivia, Haiti, Colombia, or Venezuela.

This refugee report tallies with two others. One says crates of Russian-manufactured parachutes were unloaded from two Soviet-bloc ships in June. The second tells of Latin-American guerrillas being trained in mountain jumping in several areas of Cuba.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

World Policemen

By REP. JACK McDONALD (R.-Mich.)

I am disturbed by the apparent attitude of this Administration that the United States must be policeman to the world. Just the other day a local crisis developed in the Congo. Immediately, the President dispatched three transport planes and American paratroopers, ostensibly to defend the Americans living there. It just so happens that there are probably very few countries in the world where some Americans don't live. So, where does that leave us? . . . We have no business involving ourselves in every internal conflict that occurs. The interior politics of each nation is the business of the people who live there. And we ought to keep hands off!

If our shores are threatened, we must protect them. If the tyranny of one power threatens the peaceful existence of a friend, we must honor our treaties and go to the aid of our friend. But, if opposing factions within a country seek to battle it out for control of that government, that is their problem. We have enough problems to police here at home without scouring the four corners of the globe looking for others.

Intolerable Burden

By SEN. NORRIS COTTON (R.-N.H.)

The burden that uncontrolled government and runaway economy is placing on those trying to live on a moderate income is becoming intolerable. Recently I had a letter from a wife whose husband receives $6,000 a year, whose taxes and cost of daily bread are increasing, and whose children are reaching college age. Her closing words, straight from the heart, are more meaningful than any speech I've heard in the Senate. "Where does the government get its money? From the vacations we could never take, the movies we never saw, the restaurant dinners we never ate, the clothes we never bought, and the savings we haven't got"

Compulsory Arbitration

By REP. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG (R.-Wis.)

Congress has been forced to take a very distasteful and totally unnecessary action in passing a bill calling for an end of the rail strike through compulsory arbitration. Now both union and management must abide by the bill in order to end the strike and to resume the flow of material to our fighting forces in Viet Nam.

The compulsory arbitration was not necessary. The President could have taken action to prevent the matter from being thrown in the lap of Congress. Any President who has the power to control steel prices certainly has the power to force the settlement of a dispute such as this one.

I have always opposed compulsory and binding arbitration and I shall continue to do so. However, when a small handful of men are able to totally strangle this nation's economy, strong action by either the President or Congress is necessary.

Jobs of millions of other union men were placed in jeopardy by the actions of a few, and the well-being of the vast majority of Americans had to come first.

I say the action was unnecessary, particularly because the President has chosen to handle the Viet Nam war as if it were only a minor conflict. He has not asked Congress to declare war. He has escalated our participation in Viet Nam by leaps and bounds without asking Congress to do more than provide necessary money. Had this been a declared war we are engaged in, the railroad strike could *never* have occurred.

Congress should take immediate action to prevent another occurrence such as this, and I will do all in my power to bring about such action.

Events Leading Up to Joint Congressional Resolution On Railroad Dispute

1966

May 17	Six unions serve demands on railroads (20 per cent pay raise; increased fringe benefits).
October 12	Parties seek assistance of National Mediation Board.
October 25	Union authorizes strike for Feb. 12, 1967.
October 27	Railroads **accept**, unions **reject** proposed settlement of National Mediation Board (NMB) chairman.

1967

January 6	Railroads **accept**, unions **reject** NMB arbitration request.
January 28	President Johnson creates Emergency Board No. 169.
March 10	Railroads **accept**, unions **reject** that board's recommendations.
April 6	Unions **refuse** President's requests to extend strike deadline.
April 10	Railroads **accept**, unions **reject** Senate Labor Committee request for voluntary extension of strike deadline.
April 11	Congress extends strike deadline 20 days. (Senate: 81 to 1; House: 396 to 8).
April 12	Unions set new strike date: May 3.
April 24	Railroads **accept**, unions **reject** settlement proposed by special three-man board appointed by President.
May 4	Unions **denounce** President's proposal to (a) extend strike deadline 47 more days; (b) appoint five-member board to engage in "mediation with finality." Unions call for government **seizure** of railroads.
July 17	Presidential proposal for five-member board with conclusive settlement powers passes Congress (Senate: 69 to 20; House: 244 to 148).
July 18	President appoints five-member board headed by Sen. Wayne Morse.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

• A much-weakened **Truth-in-Lending Bill** (S 5) has passed the Senate by a margin of 92 to 0. The original Senate bill was changed in committee to tighten definitions, reduce penalties and to clarify the distinction between retail and lender credit. Provision was also made for certain types of revolving credit plans to disclose monthly rather than annual interest rates. In the House the bill has not yet been numbered and no hearings are scheduled. There is speculation that Rep. Leonore K. Sullivan (D.-Mo.) will introduce a different bill with similar intent to the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, of which she is chairman.

• Hearings are now being conducted on the **Elementary Education Bill** (S 1125) in the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and are expected to continue until mid-August. The amendments added in the House by Rep. Edith Green (D.-Ore.) to restrict national controls on education and abolish the $36-million Teacher Corps are expected to cause the most controversy between liberals and conservatives on the Senate Committee.

• The House is expected to open floor debate this week on President Johnson's nationwide **anti-crime bill**, originally introduced as the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act, but renamed the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act by a House committee. The watered-down proposal is almost certain to pass the House, even though the Judiciary Committee minority report claims the bill is "deficient in at least one major aspect and dangerously faulty in another." Although conservative members of the committee were able to add amendments restricting the power of the attorney general in disbursing funds, they still object to the bill's provision giving the Justice Department absolute discretionary power in grants, which are expected to reach the billion-dollar mark within five years. In the Senate, the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures has completed hearings on the bill, and will pass it along to the full Judiciary Committee this week.

• President Johnson's $3.1-billion **Foreign Assistance Act** of 1967 (HR 7099), (S 1872) is expected to pass the House without too much difficulty, but trouble awaits it in the Senate. Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has ordered deep cuts in the Administration s proposals. Committee revisions in the Administration's draft legislation severely affected economic aid, reducing it from $720 million to $600 million. Restoration of the cuts is not expected as the committee goes back into executive session. No action has yet been taken on military aid.

• A threat by House Republicans to block **Export-Import Bank** loans going to foreign nations for purchase of American arms has derailed an Administration attempt to push through an extension of Ex-Im. The GOP leaders, revealing that $1.9 billion in arms loans to various nations has been approved since 1962, are almost certain that they can pass an amendment barring the vauge "Country X" loans by Ex-Im. The entire Ex-Im bill is being held up in the House Rules Committee, where it will stay until the Senate takes action on its version. House Republicans also want to tack on to the bill an amendment devised by Rep. Paul Fino (R.-N.Y.) to prevent the bank from extending aid to Red nations.

• The Senate has passed a slightly altered version of the **Air Quality Act of 1967** (HR 4279 and S 780) by a vote of 80 to 0. Consideration of the measure now moves to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which is expected to take up "clean air" proposals during the first part of August. The bill would appropriate $700 million to be spent over the next three years to control air pollution. It would also empower the secretary of health, education and welfare to seek court injunctions to end activities which he arbitrarily believes cause air pollution. The injunctions could go so far as to halt motor vehicle traffic, close factories and shut down other alleged air pollution agents as identified by the secretary.

• Disregarding the objections of liberals, the House overwhelmingly passed its version of the **Anti-Riot Bill** by a vote of 347 to 70. Expressing concern over the serious threat of "professional revolutionaries," the legislation makes it a federal offense to travel between states or to use interstate facilities to incite, promote, encourage, organize, or carry on a riot. During the two hours of House debate, the proponents of the measure—prodded by the recent violence in Newark—refused to accept amendments aimed at weakening it. Asked whether the Senate would follow suit, Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen replied, "the Senate sure will do something about it. I think patience over the country is running out."

• One major test of organized labor's strength in the 90th Congress will be the fate of the **Situs Picketing Bill** (HR 100), which would overturn 1949 National Labor Relations Board and 1951 Supreme Court decisions. Those decisions ruled that a striking union could not picket a construction site against one employer in order to keep out workers employed at the same site by other contractors. HR 100 is viewed by opponents as leading to economic instability and unemployment, enlarging the power of construction unions at the expense of other unions and encroaching upon the worker's freedom. The House Education and Labor Committee approved the bill on May 4; hearings are yet to be scheduled in the Senate Labor Committee.

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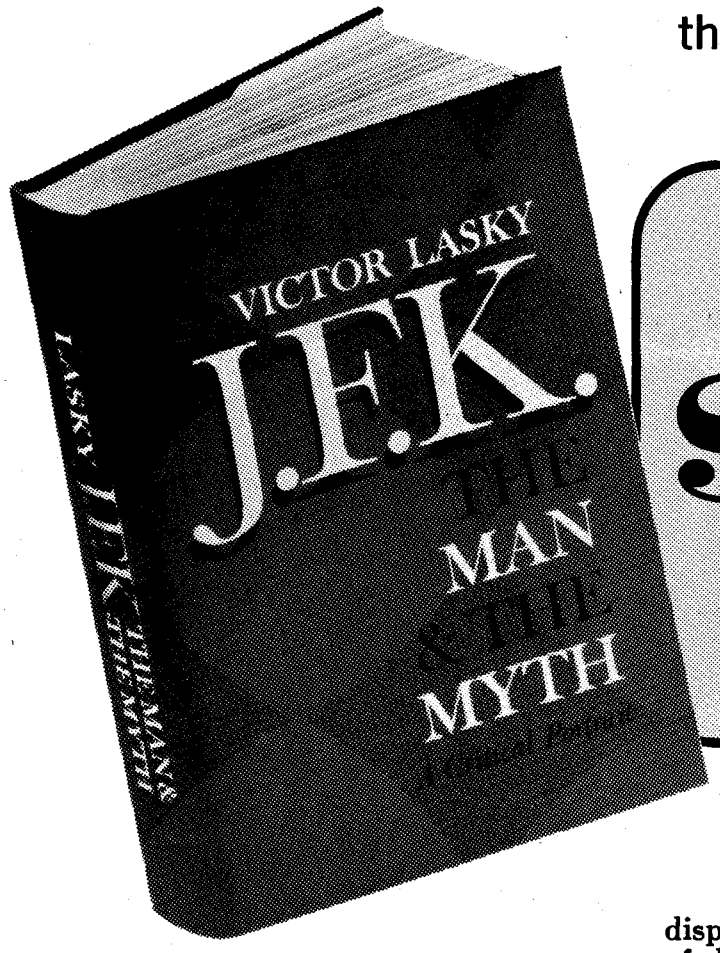

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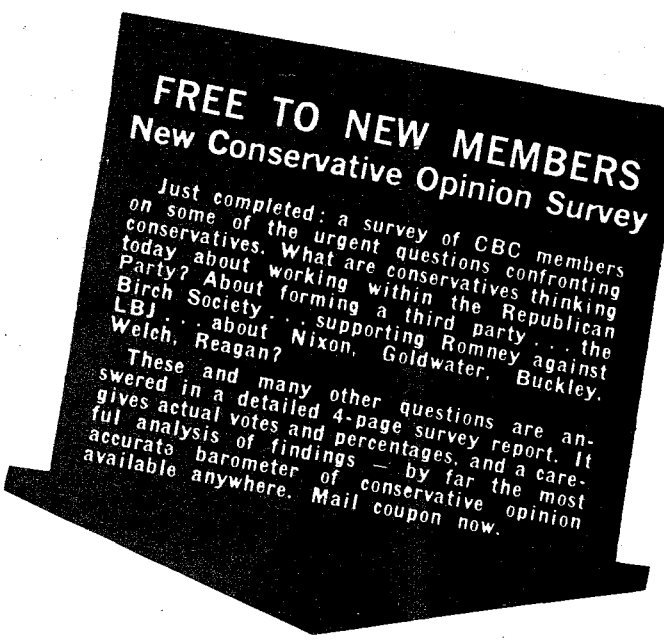
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